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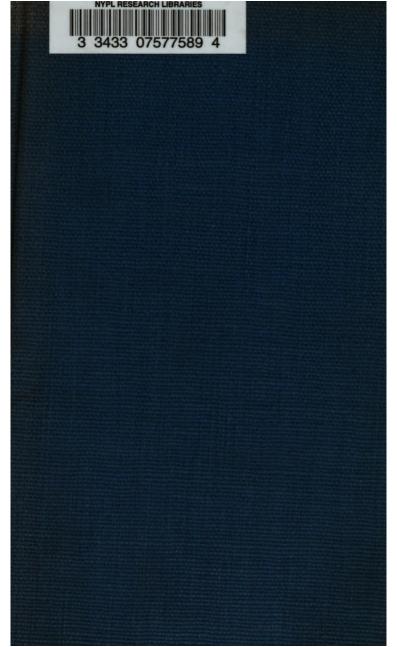
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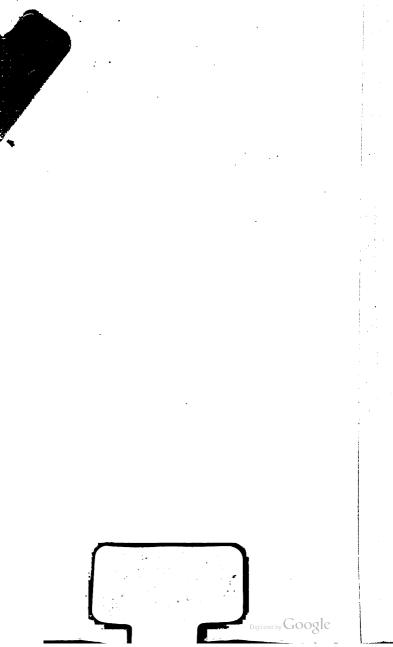
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A SHORT

Introduction

TO

SWEDISH GRAMMAR,

ADAPTED

A O E

THE USE OF ENGLISHMEN.

BY

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CHAPLAIR TO THE SWEDISH LEGATION AT THE COURT OF GREAT
BRITAIN, &c.

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Having frequently been invited to instruct Engalish Gentlemen in the Swedish Language, my endeavors to be of essential use to them, and with as little loss of time as possible, experienced considerable impediments through want of a suitable Swedish and English Grammar, this, together with the request of several of my most esteemed scholars, has induced me to submit to the Public the annexed Introduction to a Swedish and English Grammar.

Respecting the arrangement of this work, I shall at present make no apology; it must speak for itself. It is merely a sketch, intended for beginners, who, having hitherto had no short and methodical plan to assist their memory, will not expect any thing like perfection in a first attempt, and even, I hope, readily excuse, that the pen of a foreigner frequently betrays itself.

The mistakes I may labour under in the Swedish will in due time by detected, and when corrected

and cleared of every thing objectionable, I trust to have the honor of submitting my Grammar to the Public, to which work I mean the present as an introduction, and object for critical improvement only.

In spelling the language I have followed the rules laid down by the Swedish Academy, in their excellent Treatise on that subject; the perusal of which I earnestly recommend to my scholars. In the Grammatical Institutes, as I have had no complete pattern to go by, but often been obliged to walk in an unbeaten track, I have stated with due deference what has appeared to me to be the most correct, and will gladly embrace the first opportunity to correct what may be wrong in my present statements.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the favor conferred on me by my Subscribers, among whom I find many of those respectable characters to whom I have had the honor of giving lessons in the Swedish Language.

A SHORT

Introduction

Z 0

SWEDISH GRAMMAR.

Of the Alphabet and the Sounds of the Letters.

The Swedish Alphabet consists of twenty-eight etters, of wich nine are

Vowels, viz.

- A sounds like the English a in psalm, psalm.
- is has a sound between the slender a and the e, or as it is commonly pronounced in the article the, de.
- I sounds like the English ee in bee, bi.
- O (the Greek w) sounds nearest to the narrow oo in road.
- 11 Sounds like the English u in ruin, ruin.
- Y - the French u in une, syn, sight.
- Å the English o in long, lång.
- A — the English a in name, nämna.
- the French eu in feu; bröd, bread, or nearest to i before r, as in thirsty, törstig.

And nineteen Consonants.

В	say	be	Ņ	say	n
\mathbf{C}	•	ce	P	١,	pe
\mathbf{D}		de	Q		ku
F		f	R	•	err
Ģ		ge	Ś		ş
H		hā .	Ţ		te
J		långt i (i. e. long i)	V		V O
K		kå	X		ex
Ļ	•	1	Z		sätah
M		m			

Obs. The Swedish pronunciation of b, c, d, g,'p, t, and v, differs from the English in the same degree as the sound of the letter e differs in the two languages.

All the vowels retain constantly their genuine sound as above, except e and o, of which the former sometimes takes that of \ddot{a} , the latter that of \ddot{a} 1), as den, folk, read däpn, fälk.

Every vowel, even e final, must be distinctly pronounced, as pelare pillar, not pelar.

The Swedish language has no diphthongs.

²⁾ Commonly when consonants of a double sound follow, see note 4, page 9 a) b). I deem it superfluous to say more on this head, as the genuine sounds of e, and particularly of o, in the Swedlang, cannot be ascertained by signs, but must be learnt by hearing. Those, who may wish to see this subject fully discussed, will find it in Svenska Akademiens Handlingar. The transactions of the Swedish Academy, Stockholm, 1801. Vol. I. page 105, and following.

When two vowels occur together, they must both be heard, as bēēdiga, broar.

Of the vowels four are hard, viz. a, o, u, d; the other five, e, i, y, ä, ö, soft. I call them so by way of distinction, because some consonants (c, ch, g, k, and sk) before the former have a harder sound, before the latter a softer. NB. When they belong to the same syllable.

C before the hard, sounds as k, before the soft as s: Cato, Citron, read Kato, Sitron.

CH occur only in foreign words and proper names, and are pronounced before the hard vowels (and at the end of words) as k, before the soft as tj: Charon, China, read Karon, Tjina (Cawron, Cheenah).

G before the hard, sounds as g in good, before the soft as the Swed. j, (or Eng. y): ge 2), gille, gynna, gäst, göra, read je, jille, jynna, jäst, jöra.

K before the hard, sounds as k in king; before the soft as tj: ked, kid, kyss, kär, köp, read tjed, tjid, tjyss, tjär, tjöp.

Sk before the hard, sounds as sk in skull, before the soft as the Swed. sj, (or Eng. sh); sked,

a) If e (or i) belongs to a nominal or verbal termination (as in mogen, dragen, or to the definite article (se page 15) added to a noun ending with g, (as in sangen, lagen), then g tetains its primitive sound. The same observation relates also to the other above mentioned changeable consonants. The nominal terminations here alladed to are chiefly e, el, en, er, eri, ig, isk, b'c.

skida, sky, skär, skön, read sjed, sjida, sjy, sjär, sjön.

f in the end of a word is always pronounced as v 3), af, bref, read av, brev; and if the word be augmented, a v is put in after f, as graf, (grave plural grafvar, and f loses its sound, which it always does before v, except the word be compounded, as afvända, to avert; brefväska, letter bag; read then avvända, brevväska.

g at the end of a syllable, when preceded b another consonant (except n), is generally hear as j: talg, tallow; vargskinn, wolfskin, read talj varjskinn.

When gn end a syllable, they are heard nearl; as ngn: regn, rain, vagn, coach; read rengn, van gu

h before j and v loses its aspiration: hjelp hvilken, read jelp, vilken.

k before n as also v or w (if it be used) before r, are both distinctly heard, as in knä, knee vrång, wrong.

sej sounds like the Sw. sj (or Eng. sh) as stjer na, star, read sjerna (shernah).

th and w have both lost their original soun

3) The same may be said when it is the last letter of any syllable if we only attend to the original spelling of the same. Afton, str., ofta, &c. are no exceptions, for f is here (though common spelt so) not the last letter in the syllable: it therefore retains genuine sound; but in brefbok, skriftyg, &c. the case is different being here originally the last, we of course read brevbok, skriv:

in the Swedish language. If the occurs, it is heard as t, and we as v.

Consonants must not be pronounced as double, unless written so 4): hat, hatred; vis, wise, read hawt, vees; but when doubled, they should always be heard so as hatt, hat; viss, certain; all, all; particularly as many words, of a very different signification, are only hereby distinguished from each other, as hat and hatt; ful, foul; full, full; hop, heap; hopp, hope, &c.

Of the Noun Substantive.

The noun substantive is either Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter 5), and is inflected after five

- 4) Except (a) such consonants as have a double sound in themselves, as j, x, and for the most part m, as ej, not; vax; kom, come, read kåmm.
 - (h) When two consonants end a syllable, the former commonly sounds double, as stark, strong; verk, work, read stark, värrk; but it requires some knowledge of the language before it is possible to tell which, or how many letters originally belong to a syllable, ex. gr. n in benknota, knuckle, is not doubled, because we spell ben-knota; but in bänkrad, row of benches, it is, because n and k here belong to the same syllable, as bank-rad.
 - (c) The last consonant in a short syllable, as n and d in gifven, hatad.
 - (d) The letter n, when the last in short monosyllables, is doubled, as in han, hon (she) den, din, in, man, men, min, sin; but their number is but small.
- 5) The different genders have no fixed characteristics. It seems however as if the declensions nearest decided them: thus all nouns of the first are feminine, all of the fourth and fifth neuter; but to tell whether nouns of the second and third declensions are masculine or feminine, is not so easy. I would here, as the same article (en) is applied to both (see the head articles, page 15) follow the

declensions, which are distinguished by their terminations in plural, viz.

The 1st ends in plural in or: bona, bean; pl. bonor.

The 2d — — in ar; ring, ring; pl. ringar.

The 3d — — in or: park, park; pl. parker.

The 4th adds in plural an n: fäste, hold; pl. fästen.

The 5th is the same in sing. and pl. band, band; pl. band.

The cases are expressed by the context or by particles. One only is inflected, viz. the genitive, which is formed by adding an s to the nominative, as ring, gen. rings. The particles thus used are of, of; &t, til, to; o! O; från, from.

Some nouns are only used in singular, as hopp, talg, hjelp; and almost all ending with an, as längtan, longing; others only in plural, as föräld-rar, parents; syskon, brothers and sisters; kläder, clothes; and some have an irregular plural, as lus louse, pl. löss; gås, goose, pl. gäss; öga, eye, pl. ögon; öra, ear, pl. öron, &c.

example of the Danish Grammarians, and above all, that of Professor Jac. Baden, in his Forelassinger over det Danish Sprog, Lectures on the Danish Language, and with him admit of a common gender, if what he says C. iv. p. 58. of the introduction of den (that or it) for han and hun (he and she) was equally applicable to the Swedish. In many instances it is so; but as I am unwilling to proceed upon uncertainties, I will await the decision of the Sw. Academy, and, suppressing my own rules and exceptions, at present recommend practice as the only means of aftaining a just knowledge in this matter.

First Declension, plural in or.

Nouns of the first declension end with an a in singular, which is left out in plural, and are all feminine, as

Sing. nom. Penna, pen; Plur. n. pennor. gen. pennas, g. pennors.

Second Declension, plural in ar.

Nouns of different terminations in singular belong to this declension, and are either masculine or feminine, as

S. n. Penning, coin, pl. penningar, M Själ, soul, pl. själar F. g. pennings penningars. g själs själars.

- Obs. a. Nouns of this declension, ending with e in singular, leave out that e in plural, as pâle, pole; fâle, fole; pl, pâlar, fâlar; but all other vowels remain.
- b. The plural termination ar, suffers no contraction, although the noun end with a vowel, as sky, sky, pl. skyar; å, river, pl. åar; ö, island, pl. öar.
- c. In the singular number, if the letter, preceding the last in a word of this declension, be a vowel, then that vowel is left out in plural, as himmel, heaven; afton, evening; syster, sommar; pl. himlar, aftnar, systrar, somrar. But if the word be monosyllabic, the vowel must be retained, as sten, stone; dal, dale, pl. stenar, dalar.
 - d. In a few nouns, belonging to this declen-

sion, the o in singular is changed into o in plural, as moder; mother; dotter, daughter; pl. modrar, dotter.

. Third Declension, plural in er.

Nouns of this declension are also variously terminated in singular, and are (with one exception only) masculine or feminine, as S.n. Planet, pl. planeter, M. s. n. Mark, land, pl. marker, F.

n. Planet, pl. planeter, M. s. n. Mark, land, pl. marker, F. g. planets, planeters. g. marks, markers.

If a noun of this declension end in singular with a vowel, r only is added in plural, as hustru, wife; sko, shoe; tå, toe; plur. hustrur, skor, tår, instead of hustruer, &c. Obs. Nouns of the neuter gender, (all of which end with i) are excepted from this rule, as bryggeri, brewery; fiskeri; pl. bryggerier, fiskerier. Also words adopted from foreign languages of whatever gender they may be, provided they belong to this declension; as akademi, armé, idé, fé, staty, pl. akademier, arméer, &c.

In some words of this declension also, the vowel in singular is changed into another in plural, as hand, pl. händer; fot, pl. fötter; tång, pl. tänger, tongs.

Fourth Declension.

Nouns of this declension are all neuter, and terminate in singular with a vowel, to which an n is added in plural, as hjerta, heart; pl. hjertan: knä, knee, pl. knän; bo, nest, pl. bon; kläde,

cloth, pl. kläden; bi; bee; pl. bin; and are inflected as all others in the genitive case.

Fifth Declension.

Nouns of this declension, or such as are the same in singular and plural, are neuter, and of different terminations, as segel, sail and sails; rum, room and rooms. Except only those ending with are, which are all masc. as, bagare, baker and bakers, &c.

· Of the Adjectives.

An adjective has generally three degrees of comparison, viz. the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative. The termination are, added to the positive, makes the regular comparative, and ast the superlative; as glad, gladare, gladast. NB. A few leave out the a, retaining only re and st, as hög, high, högre, högst, not högare, högast, &c.

Such adjectives as do not admit of a regular comparison, express the comp. and superl. degrees by mer and mest, more, most; or mindre and minst, less, least. Of this kind are chiefly all ending with ad (except glad) and such as are formed of proper names, all of which end in sk, as platonisk, platonic; Romersk, Roman; we cannot say platoniskare, Romerskast, &c.

Some adjectives have lost their positive degree, which is supplied by another word of the same (or nearest) signification. Such are ex. gr. värre, värst, worse, worst (posit. elak, bad); sämre,

inferior, sämst (posit. dålig, good for nothing wesk) &c.

Adjectives not monosyllabic, ending with al el, en, and er, when these syllables are not accentuated, (which they are in a few adopted words leave out the a and the e in the comparisons '), as gammal, old; dubbel, double; trogen, true; mager, meagre; comp. gamlare, dubblare, not gammalare, dubbelare, &c.

Adjectives are declined in the genitive case, by adding an s to the nominative, as glad, gen glads; comp. gladares. The superlative degree does not admit of an absolute or indefinite genitive case: We cannot say gladasts; and if we say gladastes, we speak definitely; but of this I will treat in its proper place.

Adjectives ending with s admit of an absolute or indefinite genitive case only in the comparative degree, as visares. We can as little say vis's as visasts.

Adjectives have three genders, of which the Masculine and Feminine in singular are always the same, as glad man, glad moder; but the Neuter is formed by adding a t, as gladt folk, unless the word ends with t or en. In the former case it is the same through all the genders, as fast, salt; in the latter, en is changed into et, as liten, neut. litet.

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^{· *)} Also in the plural number and in the definite state, see sequ-

The plural number is formed by adding e or a to the positive singular, as glad, pl. glade, or glada 6). The comparative and superlative degrees are the same in both numbers, as vis, pl. vise, or visa, comp. visare, sup. visast.

Adjectives, ending with a, are (through all the genders) the same both in singular and plural, as bra, good; ringa, poor, low; stilla, quiet, &c.

Of the ARTICLES.

The articles are two, viz. the Indefinite and the Definite.

The indefinite is en (a) for the masculine and feminine gender, and et for the neuter, as en konung, a king; en drottning, a queen; et ting, a thing.

The definite state is also expressed by en and et; but in this case the article is added to the noun, as konungen, the king; drottningen, the queen; tinget, the thing.

If the noun ends with a vowel, then only n or t is added to make it definite; as hustru, wife; arbete, work; defin. hustrun, arbetet, not hustruen, arbeteet. From this rule are excepted those of the third declension ending with i, as fisheri;

⁶⁾ e was formerly meant for the masculine gender only, as a is still for the feminine and neuter; but in later times a is (with a few exceptions) used as well for the masculine as for the other two genders, just as the suphony requires.

def. fiskeriet, not fiskerit; and nouns of that declension, adopted from foreign languages, as akakademi, té, tes; def. akademien, téet, as also monosyllabic nouns of the fourth declension, ex. gr. knä, bi; def. knäet, biet.

Such nouns as end with an and en, and have no plural, do not admit the addition of the definite article, as tran, train oil; fruktan, fear; borgen, bail, &c.

The e of definite article is also generally left out, when the word ends with el or er, and is not monosyllabic, as mantel, hunger; def. manteln, hungern 7). Except those of the fifth declension, which retain the e of the article, both in singular and plural, but throw away the e of their own termination, as hagel, hail; def. haglet, not hagelt or hagelet.

The article en, neut. et, has an obsolete plural, ene or ena, (see note 6) as små ena, little ones; and although it is no longer used by itself in writing, it is constantly added to plural nouns to make them definite, when however only the terminations ne, or na are retained, as konungarne, not konungarene the kings; bönorna, not bönorna,

⁷⁾ That the word himmel, heaven (and two or three more) when used emphatically, either retain the full construction, as himmelen, or leave out the e of their own termination, as himlen, does not seem of sufficient weight to alter the rule.

norena, the beans. Nouns of the fifth decl. (all but those ending with are) are here again an exception; as they leave out the e or a final of the plural article, retaining only en to make them def. in plural, as hagel, ben; pl. def. haglen, the hailstones; benen, the bones, not hagelna, benna.

The adjectives have also a Definite termination, namely, e or a, added to the positive degree, as glade or glada (see note 6); and an e (the comparative has e before) to the superlative, as gladaste, gen. gladastes; thus the positive singular in the definite state, is the same as the positive plural, which the context must distinguish, as also whether the adjective stands in singular or plural, which when definite always are alike. For instance, store konung! store konungar! store konungar finass. Here store is used three different ways: The first is definite singular, the second definite plural, and the third is a simple plural. But this will be more clearly seen hereafter.

As the article never stands by itself, but must be supported by a noun, 8) so when pronouns (whose characteristic on the contrary it is to stand by themselves, and assume the power of other nouns) do not supply the place of other nouns, but only serve to ascertain one; they seem rather

⁸⁾ See Apozzomus de Syntaxi, L. i. C. S. L. ii. C. S.

to fall into the species of articles 9). But besides this, every pronoun in the Swedish language is in itself either definite or indefinite, which best appears from the power the have on the adjectives; for all definite pronouns place the following adjectives in the definite state, whilst the indefinite leave the adjectives also indefinite.

The Definite are chiefly the Personal, Possessive, and Demonstrative pronouns, as Jag, I; du, thou; &c. min, my, or mine; din, thy, or thine; den, that; denne, this, &c.

The Indefinite are, Hvar and hvarje, every; hvar och en, every one; hvem and hvilken 10), hvad, what; ingen, no or none; sådan, such; en annan, another; hvar annan, every other; all, all; mången, many, &c.

On substantives the pronouns have very little influence. Such only as can be definitely expressed themselves, place, when so used, the substantives in the definite state. Of this description are ex. gr. the three following: Sjelf, self, defin. sjelf-ve or sjelfva; en, one, def. ene or ena; annan, other, def. andre or andra, as sjelfva saken, ena

⁹⁾ See Varno De Ling. Lat. L. vii.

¹⁰⁾ When it signifies what or what a, as hvilken stor dag! what a great day! but when it answers to which, the subsequent adjective must always be in the definite state, as hvilken storu dag skall komma, which great day is to come.

handen, andra boken. We cannot say, sjelfva sak, ena hand, andra bok.

But of all the pronouns there is none partakes so much of the nature of an article as den, neutr. det, for besides that it always makes the following adjective definite, it also, when used as a pronoun, (signifying that or that very) places the substantive 11) in the definite state, as jag har den boken, I have that book. But it is often used as a mere demonstrative particle, when it leaves the substantive in the indefinite state, as den skillnad som är, the difference which is; and it then answers to the in the English.

Observe here also, that denne, this, when used more demonstratively (signifying the same as den här, this very) always requires the following substantive to be definite: Thus, denna boken, means this (very) book; denna bok simply, this book.

Of the Pronouns.

The Pronouns have been considered under the preceding head, as far as they appear as articles 12). As nouns they will best be learnt by attending to the opposite English words, as

II) Except proper names, and sometimes words denoting the affections of the mind (when used emphatically) as hat, hatred; kärlek, love, &c.

¹²⁾ See further on this subject Hannes's Hermes, or Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar, B. i. C. 5. B. ii. C. t.

Singular:

· Plural.

Jag, I.

Vi, we.

Mig, me.

Oss, us.

Du, thou.

J, you.

Dig, thee.

Sig. himself, herself, itself, & themselves.

Singular.

Han, he. Hon, she. Det, it. Hans, his. Hennes, her or hers. Dess, its

Honom, him. Henne, her.

Plural:

De, they.

Deras, their or theirs.

Dem, them.

Sing. Min, neutr. mitt, my or mine.

Din, neutr. ditt, thy or tine.

Plur. Mine or mina (see note 6, p. 15) gen. mina. Dine or dina; gen. dinas.

Sing. Vår, neutr. vårt, our or ours.

Eder, neutr. edert, your or yours.

Plur. Våre or våra, gén. våras.

Edre or edra, gen. edras.

Sing. Sin, neutr. sitt, his, her or hers, and its. Plur. Sine or sina. gen. sinas, their or theirs.

An example will best prove the use of this pronoun: Han tog sin hatt, he took his (own) hat.

Han tog hans hatt, he took his (another's) hat. Pl. De togo sina 13) hattar.

Singular.

Singular:

Nom. Den, neutr. det, that. Nom. Denne or denna, neutr. detta, this.

Gen. Dens. Gen. Dennes or dennas, n. dettas.

Plural.

Plural.

De, those. Desse or dessa, these. Gen. dessas.

Singular.

N. Annan, other, neutr. annat. Gen. annans, annats. Defin. andre or andra. Gen. andras.

Plural.

Nom. Andre or andra. Gen. andras.

Obs. The definite singular of this pronoun (as' well as of sjelf.) is the same as the plural, which, if not made definite by de, leaves the following substantive in the indefinite state, as andra hattar, or de andra hattarne. This latter observation however does not relate to sjelf, which, when used as an adjective pronoun, always places its substan-

¹³⁾ There are some who never use sin and sina, when the preceding nound or pronoun to which it refers stands in plural; but always in that case deras, as de togo deras hattar, they took their hats; De älska deras (sitt) barn, they love their child. But though this is correct in the French and German Languages, and strongly commended by Mr. Barrn, in the Danish, (see C. x. p. 90 of his Lectures) I have here only consulted the late publications of the Swed. Academy, and therefore stated the above without regard to the custom of a few, os to the analogy of other languages.

tive in the definite state; we cannot say, sjelfva hattar, but sjelfva hattarne.

He and hvem, who, (hvems, whose, hvem, whom) are used in questions.

Hvilken, neutr. hvilker; gen. hvilkens, hvilkets; pl. hvilke or hvilka; gen. hvilkas. This pronoun answers to who, which, and what, and is used both as a simple relative and in questions.

Som, the common subjunctive pronoun, answers to who, which, and that. It is used both after persons and things, and never begins a sentence.

Hvar, neutr. hvart, every, gen. hvars; (this genitive when not compounded answers to whose.

Man is the impersonal pronoun, commonly translated with one or we, as man kan ej, one cannot, head skall man göra? what shall we do?

The rest of the pronouns are easily learnt by practice. I have only to add, that such as are compounded, are generally inflected as when single; thus the neuter gender of hvarannan is hvarannat; the genitive case of hvar och en is hvars och ens, &c.

Of the Numerals.

These are of two kinds, the Indefinite and Definite. The former (commonly called cardinal) leave the following noun in the indefinite state; the latter (or ordinal) require it to be definite 14)

¹⁴⁾ Except when a pronoun is used before them, or when a noun,

as en gång, one time; första gången, first time; sexton år, sixteen years; sextonde året, sixteenth year.

The Indefinite or Cardinal.

En	ı. `	Sexton	16.
Två	2.	Sjutton	17.
Tre	3.	Aderton	18.
Fyra	4.	N itto n	19.
Fem	5.	Tjugu	20,
Sex	6.	Tjuguen	21.
Sju	7.	Trettie	3 0.
Âtta	8.	Fyratie.	40.
Nie 15)	9.	Femtie	50.
Tie	10.	Sextie	6o.
Elfva	ıı.	` Sjuttie	70.
Tolf .	12.	Attatie	80.
Tretton	13.	Nittie	90.
	14.	Hundra	100.
Femton	15.	Tusen	1000.

The Definite or Ordinal.

Första	1st.	` Tredje	3d,
Andra	2d.	Fjerde	4th.

pronoun or participle, that belongs to the same sentence, precedes them in the genitive case, as i mitt sextonde år, in my sixteenth year; Konungens andre Son, the Kings second Son; for in these cases the definite numerals are under the same rules as adjectives, (see the syntax) and leave the following substantive in the indefinite state.

15) We formerly wrote nio, tio, tresio, fyratio, which mode of writing is still frequently meth with. The above is however sanctioned by the best authority, and always used in speaking.

Femte	5th.	Adertonde	18th.
Sjette	6 <i>th</i> .	Nittonde	19th.
Sjunde	7th.	Tjugonde	20th.
Åttonde	8th.	Tjuguförsta	21 <i>st</i> .
Nionde) 9th.	Trettionde	30th.
Tionde	10th.	Fyrationde	40th.
Elfte	11 <i>th</i> .	Femtionde	50th.
Tolfte	12th.	Sextionde	60th.
Trettonde	13th.	Sjuttionde	7óth.
Fjortond e	14th.	Attiond e	80th.
Femtonde	15th.	Nuttionde	90 <i>th</i> .
Sextonde	16th.	Hundrade	100th.
Sjuttonde	17th.	Tusende	1000th,

Of the AUXILIARY VERBS.

As all verbs both regular and irregular are in flected by auxiliary ones, these should be particularly attended to. The following occur in the Swedish language.

Swedish language.		•	
At Hafv	a, to	have.	
Present tense.	Imperfect. tense.		
Singular.	15	Singular.	
Jag) . I have.	Jag	I had.	
Du hafver, thou hast. Han or har, he has.	Du	hade, thou hads	
Han or har, he has.	Han	he had.	
Plural.		Plural.	
Vi hafva, we	Vì h	ade, we	
Vi háfva, we J hafven, you have.	J had	den, you had.	
De hafva, they)	De ħ	ade, they	
-		- '	

Optative Mode.

Imperative Mode 16).

Singular.

Hafve jag! may I

Hafve han! migt be

Singular.

Haf du, have thou.

Hafve du! or thou have. lat honomhafva | let

Hafve han,

Plural.

Plural.

Hafvom vi! may we Hafven J! or you Hafve de! might they

låt oss hafva, let us have. have. Haf Ni or hafven J, have you. låt dem hafva, let them

Infinitive Mode.

At hafva.

Pres. particip. hafvande, having. Preterite part. haft, had.

26) It is not without some hesitation that I have stated the above forms of the Optative and Imperative modes, for as they are nearly allied both in signification and power, they seem to have been - used one for the other, or rather, to have constituted but one mode. Besides this I do not recollect to have observed all the persons of the Optative Mode being used by our writers, and may therefore be mistaken, when I say, that the present genius of the language requires them. As to the Imperative Mode, the second person sing is in all verbs not only decidedly expressed, but also different from the Optative; but the third person sing, and the second plur. which last I have stated to be the same as the second sing, appear commonly in the Optative forms; and I have therefore retained both constructions, submitting however to better judges the whole of the above, which, as a prototype, I have followed throughout this work!

At Vara, to be (esse).

Present tense.

Singular.

Imperfect tense.

Singular.

Jag, du, han, är, I am, &c. Jag, du, han, var, I was, &c.

Plural.

Plural.

Vi äro, we J. ären, you are.

Vi voro, we J voren, you were. De vore, they

Subjunctive Mode.

Singular.

Optative Mode.

Singular.

Jag, du, han, vore, I were, &c. Vare Jag, du, han! Plural. Plural.

Vi vore, we

De aro, they

J voren, you were.

Varom vi! Varen J!

De vore, they

Vare de!

Imperative Mode.

Var du, be thou.

låt honom vara, or Vare han, &c.

Infinitive Mode. At vara.

Pres. part. varande, being. Preter. part. varit, been.

At Varda and at Blifva, to be (become).

Present tensé.

Singular.

Jag Du Imperfect tense.

Singular.

varder.

Du vardt. Han

Jag

Plural.

Plural, Vi vordo.

Vi varda. . J varden.

J vorden.

De varda.

De vordo.

Subjunctive Mode.

Optative Mode.

Singular.

Singular.

Jag, du, han vorde.
Plural.

Varde jeg, du, han!
Plural.

Vi vorde.

Vardom vi!

J vorden. De vorde. Varden J!, Varde de!

Imperative Mode.

Infinitive Mode.

Varde.

At varda.

Varde han, &c. Pret. act. part. vareit (obsolete).

Pres. pass. part. vorden, n. vordet.

Pres. tense. Imperf. tense. Subjunctive mode.

Sing. Sing. Sing. Jag, du, han blefve. Dublef. Plur. Han Han Vi blefve. J blefven. Plur. Plur. Vi blifva, Vi blefvo. De blefve. J blifven. J blefven. De blifva. De blefvo.

17) Jag blifver and jag varder are translated I be, I will be, I be, come, I grow, according as the meaning of the sentence may require; as om jag blifver hemma, if I be at home; han varder kommande, he will be coming; han vardt stor, he became great; han blef fet, he grew fat, &c. The verb blifver may also denote to remain, as Jag blifver här, I remain here; but practice will soon teach the different use and significations of these verbs.

Optative mode.

Blifve jag, du, han!

Blifven vi!

Blifven J!

Blifve de!

Imperative mode.
Blif.
låt honom blifva, or
Blifve han, &c.

Infinitive mode.

At blifva.

Present act. part. blifvande.

Pret. act. part. blifvit.

Pres. pass. part. blifven, neutr. blifvet.

Obs. a. The future tense of these and all other verbs is expressed by skall, as Jag, Du, Han skall hafva, Vi skole, J skolen, De skola varda.

- b. The conjunctive and potential modes have the following characteristics: Jag må, jag tör, I may; Jag måtte, jag torde, I might; Jag kan, jag kunde, (of the verb at kunna, to be able) jag måste, I must; Jag skulle, I should; Jag bör, jag borde, I ought, &c..
- c. As the verb at vilja (jag vill, jag ville, I will, I would) indicates rather an absolute volition in the Swedish language, we use another when the case is not positive, viz lärer, as Han lärer komma, he will or may (probably) come. Han vill komma, would be, he is inclined, or he wishes to come.
- d. At gora, to do, is a substitute verb in the Swedish language used (as pronouns in similar cases for nouns) to avoid the repetition of the preceding verb, as skrifver du? do you write? Jagor

jag, yes I do, instead of Ja jag skrifver. But it is never put before other verbs as a sign of a tense: We cannot say, Jag gör gå, han gjorde se, (I do go, he did see) as do and did are used in the English.

Of the REGULAR VERBS.

All such verbs end in the infinitive mode with a, and may be divided into three 18) conjugations. The 1st ends in the pres. tense in ar, in the imp. in ade.

The 2d — — — er, — — de.

The 3d — — — er, — te.

as will appear from the following paradigms.

First Conjugation.

At Hata, to hate.

Present tense. Imperf. tense.				Persect tense.		
. Singular.				Jag hafver hata		
Jag)	Jag	j	Pluperf. tense.		
Du	hatar.	$D\psi$	hatade.	Jag hade hatat.		
Han		Han		Future tense.		
, ^	P	Jag skall hata.				
Vi hata.		Vi hatade.				
J haten.		J ha	taden.			
De hata.		- De I	hatade.			

¹⁸⁾ The Swedish Language might well be said to have but one regular conjugation, considering that more than three fourths of the verbs are inflected after the first, and that a great number which now have de and te in the imperfect tense, were formerly there ended in ade.

Potential Mode.

Jag måtte, I might, Jag Du må, I may hate. Jag måste, I must, Jag skulle I should Han Vi måga hata, or hate, or or ma hata. hafva hatat, have hated. J mågen De måga &c. &c. &c. &c. Jag Jag | kunde I could Du \kan, I can hate. Du: hata, hate, &c. Han Vi kunna Vi kunde J kunden hata. J kunnen \hata. De kunde De kunna

Optative mode.

Imperative mode.

Hate Jag, Du, Han! Hatom vi! Haten J! Hate de!

Hata du, hate thou. may or might I hate, &c. lat honom hata, or hate låt oss hata. han. Hata Ni, or haten J. låt dem hata.

> Infinitive Mode. At hata, to hate.

Pres. part. hatande, hating. Pret. part. hatat, hated.

The Active verbs are formed into Passives, by the addition of an s, in the following manner:

At Hatas, to be hated.

Present tense.

Imperf. tense.

Jag
Du
Han
Vi
J

Jag
Du
Han
Vi
J

Perf. Jag hafver hatais.
Pluperf. Jag hade
Future. Jag skall hatas.

Potential mode.

Jag må

Jag måtte

Jag skulle

Jag måste

Optative Mode.

Må or måtte jag, du, han, &c. hatas.

Imperative Mode.

Låt mig, dig, honom, &c. hatas.

tenses, are not distinguished by their terminations, as those of the active, (In this conjugation even the singular and plural numbers ere alike). The regular form of the second person in plural occurs however, as J hatens, J hatedens; but then it does not strictly mean, you are or were hated, but rather, you hate or hated each other. The same does the optative (regular) form hatens, hatens indicate, as hatens J! may you hate one another! and it is therefore generally expressed by må, or måtte, as må jag hatas! may I be hated! måtte jag höras! Othat I might be heard! The others, as well as J hatens and J hatadens seem to be reciprocal forms.

Infinitive Mode.

At hatas, to be hated.

Pres. part. 20) hatad, neutr_hatadt, hated.

Pret. part. hatats, been had

Second Conjugation.

At Värma, to warm.

Jag | Perf. Jag hafver | värmte | värmte | värmte | värmte | Ppf. Jag hade | värmte Jag Han) Fut. Jag skall Han Vi värma. Vi värmde. Jag må Värme J värmden. Jag skulle J värmen. De värmse. De värma.

Optative Mode. Värme jag, du, han! may or might I warm &c. låt honom värma. Värmom vi! Värmen J! Värme de!

Imperative Mode. Värm du, warm thou. låt oss värma. Värm Ni, or värmen J. låt dem värma.

Infinitive

20) This participle in all verbs belonging to this conjugation, is (as present participles in general) also used'as an adjective, but suffers no inflection in the degrees of comparison, which are distinguished by mer, mindre, mest, minst. Observe here also, that the present active participle sometimes appears in the passive form, as hatandes; but as it still, when used absolute, retains an active signification, it cannot with propriety be called a passive participle. I would rether give it the name of an Active Gerund; but when it has before it the preposition til (to), as det är til fruktandes, it is to be feared, I would, as it then has a passive sense, call it a Passive Gerund; but these two forms seldom occur.

Infinitive Mode. · At värma.

Pres. part. värmande, warming. Pret. part. varme, warmed.

The Passive. At varmas, to be warmed Present tense. Imperfect tense.

Jag, du, han värmes.

Vi, İ, de värmas.

I am warmed, &c. Perf. Jag hafver

Jag, du, han) Vi, J, de I was warmed, &c.

Jag må värmts. Jag måtte

Pperf. Jag hade Fut. lag skall värmas. Jag skulle, &c.

Optative Mode.

Må or måtte jag, &c. värmas! Imperative Mode.

Låt mig, dig, honom, oss, &c. varmas. Infinitive Mode.

At värmas.

Pres. part. värmd, neutr. värmdt, warmed. Pret. part. värmts, been warmed.

> Third Conjugation. At Söka, to seek.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Jag söker. Han I seek, &c.

Jag Du sokte. Han

I sought, &c.

Vi sökte.

Vi söka.

J söken.

De söka.

Perf. Jag hafver

Pperf. Jag hade

J sökten. De sökte. Jag skall Jag må Jag måste, &c.

Optative mode.

Söke jag, du, han!

may or might I seek.

Sökom vi!

Söken J!

Söke de!

Imperative mode.

Sök du, seek thou.

låt honom söka.

låt oss söka.

Sök Ni, or söken J.

låt dem söka.

Infinitive mode.

At söka.

Pres. part. sökande, seeking. Pret. part. sökt, sought.

The Passive. At Sökes, to be sought.

Present tense. Imperfect tense.

Jag, du, han sökes. Vi, J, de sökas.

I am sought, &c.

Perf. Jag hafver sökts.

Jag, du, han söktes.
Vi, J, de
I was sought, &c.

sökts. Jag må, &c. sökas.

Optative mode.

Må, or måtte jag, &c. sökas!

Imperative mode.

Låt mig, dig, honom, oss, &c. sökas.

Infinitive mode. At sökas.

Present part. sökt 21) sought.

Preter. part. sökts, been sought.

Of the DEMI-PASSIVES.

Verbs in the Swedish language that have a passive termination, and either active or heuter signification, I call Demi-Passives. Such are of The First Conjugation 22) At Hoppas, to hope. The Second -- At Trifvas, to thrive. The Third - At Synas, to appear.

Obs. These are all inflected as Passives; but not being passive in signification, they have only the Active Participles, which however are constructed as passive with an s, as hoppandes, hoppats; 'trifvandes, trift's; synandes, synts. We can never say hoppad, trifd, synt, which would be the Passive Participles.

Of the IRREGULAR VERBS.

Of these there is a considerable number in the Swedish as well as in other languages. To bring them all under certain classes would be altogether impossible, unless we extend the number of classes

²¹⁾ The regular form of this Participle is in masc. and fem. sokd neutr. sökdt, but it is seldom observed, on account of the difficulty of pronouncing d after k.

²²⁾ Of these the same observation may be made as of the verbs of the first Conjugation, viz. that their number greatly exceeds the rest.

too far, as many of them would constitute a class of their own; and to enumerate and minutely examine them all, would stretch this work beyond its limits. I will therefore content myself with taking into consideration those of the principal orders only, and briefly mention the rest.

First Class.

At Finna, to find.

Verbs of this class end the present tense in er, jag springer, I run: change the vowel into a and become monosyllabic in the imperfect, jag sprang, I ran, and end the active preterite participle in it, after changing the yowel into u, sprungit, run, and the present passive participle in en, neutr. et, sprungen, sprunget, run. These seem to bear the greatest proportion to the rest. Simma, swim; Brista, burst; Brinna, burn; Vinna, win; Skāra, cut; Stjäla steal; (imperf. stal part. stulit; stulen, neutr. stulet), Bära, bear; Sticka, sting, &c. are all of this class, and are inflected as follows:

Present tense.

Jag, du, han finner.

Vi finna. I find; &c.

J funnen.

De finna.

Imperfect tense.

Jag, du, han fann.

Vi funno. I found, &c.

J funnen.

De funno.

Perf. Jag hafver funnit.

Pperf. Jag hade funnit.

Fut. Jag skall finna.

Potent mode. Optative mode. Imp. mode.

Jag må

Jag måtte

Jag skulle

Jag skulle

Jag måste,

Finnen J! Finn Ni, or finnen J.

Finne de! låt dem finna.

Infinitive mode.

At finna, to find.

Pres. part. finnande, finding. Pret. part. funnit, found.

Obs. Verbs of this class, that bear to be passively explained, are also inflected as such, whilst those that are neuter (ex. gr) brista, brinna) do not admit of a passive inflection, except in the present participle, which they seem to have in common with all the rest: Thus we hear it said, Isen är brusten, the ice is burst; Huset är brunnet, the house is burnt, &c.

The Passive. At finnas, to be found.

Pres. tense. Imperf. tense. Perfect.

Jag | finnes, Jag | fans, P. perf.

Du | am found. Han | was found. Jag hade | nits.

Vi finnas. Vi funnos. Fut.

J finnens. J funnens. Jag skall finnas.

De finnas. De funnos.

Jag må, måtte, skulle, måste, kan, kunde, &c. finnas.

Optative mode.

Må or måtte jag &c. finnas.

(The regular form)

Finnes jag, du, han!

Finnoms vi!

Finnens J! 23)

Finnes de!

Imperative mode.

Lat mig, dig, honom, &c. finnas.

Infinitive mode.

At finnas.

Pres. part. funnen, neutr. funnet, found. Pret. part. funnits, been found.

Second Class.

At Bita, to bite.

Verbs of this class end the present tense as those of the first, jag biter, I bite: change the vowel into e and become monosyllabic in the imperfect, jag bet, I bit: end the active pret. participle in it, bitit, bit, and the present passive participle in en neutr. et, biten, bitet, bitten. These are inflected after the preceding paradigm, with this difference, that the original vowel (or that of the root, which in bita is i) is never changed into u, as it is in

²³⁾ The second person plural of the present and imperfect tenses, and the 1st and 2d plural of the optative mode, which in regular passives are rather reciprocal, (see note 19 p. 51) are not strictly so in the irregular, where consequently the above inflections appear to be used with propriety.

we say beto not buto, and in the imperfect plural we say beto not buto, and in the preterit participle bitit not butit. Skrifva, write (skref, wrote; skrifvit, skrifven, skrifvet, written) drifva, drive; rida, ride; grata, weep; klifva, climb; vrida, writhe, (and others to a considerable number) are all of this class.

Obs. Besides these two principal classes, that change the vowel in the imperfect tense into a and e, there are others that change it into o, å, or ö; but of these I shall make no separate classes, their number being but small. The following may serve for examples.

1st. Such as change the vowel into u (like those of the first class) in the participles.

Infinit, mode. Imp. T. Pret. act. Pres. pass. part.

Svära, to swear. svor, svurit, svuren, n. svuret. Frysa, to freeze. frös, frusit, frusen, n. fruset. Skjuta, to shoot. sköt, skjutit, skjuten, n. skjutet. Knyta, to knit, knöt, knutit, knuten, n. knutet.

Obs. Those that have \ddot{o} in the imperfect tense differ from the first class, in not changing that \ddot{o} into u in plural, as jag, du, han $fr\ddot{o}s$, vi $fr\ddot{o}so$, J $fr\ddot{o}sen$, de $fr\ddot{o}so$, not fruso, frusen, fruso.

vedly. Such as are like those of the Second Class.

Infinit M. Imp.T. Pt. a.p. Pres. pass. part. Draga, to draw. drog, dragu, dragen, n. draget.

Taga, to take. tog, tagit, tagen, n. tagét, åt, to eat. ätit, äten, p. ätet. Hålla, to hold, höll, hållit, hållen, n. hållet,

> Third Class. At Se, to see.

Monosyllabic verbs 24) that remain so both in the imperfect tense (in which the vowel is changed) and the preterite participle, belong to this class. They all end, as verbs in general, with a vowel, and form the présent active tense by adding an r to the infinitive mode; as jag ser, I see; and the passive (if they can be so expressed) by adding an s, as jag ses, I am seen. The pres. pass. participle, which, in verbs of the two preceding classes, is ended with en, neutr. et; these end with dd, neutr. dt: sedd, n, sedt, seen, and in the plural number of the imperfect tense, they do not change the vowel, but retain it as those of the second class, Infin. M. Imperf. tense, Pt.a.p. Pres. pass. part. såg, pl. sågo, sett, sedd, neutr. sedt, Se, see. Gå, go. gick, pl. gingo, gått. Få, get. fick, pl. fingo, fått.

Stå, stand. stod, pl. stodo, stått.

Le, smile. log, pl. logo, lett.

Obs. a. The present active participle, which

²⁴⁾ Some of these belong to the second Regular Conjugation, and are distinguished by the termination de being added to the infinitive mode to make the imperfect tense, when the letter d is always doubled, as at sa, to sow, imperf. sadde not sade.

in other verbs is formed by adding nde to the infinitive mode, these form by adding ende, as seende, seeing; gaende, going, &c.

b. The imperfect plurals of gå and få (gingo, fingo) euphony seems to have introduced instead of gicko, ficko, after the German ging.

c. The present pass. participle of gå, få, stå, le, (gådd, n. gådt; fådd, n. fådt; stådd, n. stådt; sledd, n. ledt) I have not expressed above, as not generally introduced. They occur however sometimes either singly or compounded; thus we will hear it said, Den vägen är gådd på en dag, that road is walked in a day; Det är fådt för godt köp, it is got at a low price; Straffet är utstådt, the punishment is over (stood out); Han är åtledd or ledd åt, he is laughed at. Obs. Instead of gådd and gådt, we use more gången and gånget.

Fourth Class.

Under this head I include all the rest of the irregular verbs, whatever be their anomaly. The undermentioned are such as occur most frequently, and may serve for examples. Some of them being real actives are also passively inflected. Thus for instance, at lägga, sätta and bedja have a passive infinitive, at läggas, sättas, bedjas, as well as other inflections, which practice must teach. I here only give the Infinitive mode, the Present and Imperfect tenses, and the Preterite Active Participle.

Pres. tense. Impf. tense. Pret. a. part. Inf. mode. At Bedja, Jag beder, or Jag bad, bedit or to beg. ber, bedt. At Bjuda, Jag bjuder, Jag bjöd, bjudic. to bid. Jag bragte, bragt. At Bringa, Jag bringar, to bring. Jag bör, I ought, Jag borde, bort. At Böra, At Heta. Jag heter *), Jag hette, to be called. At Komma, Jag kommer, Jag kom, kommit. to come. At Kunna, Jag kan, Jag kunde, kunnat. to be able. Àt Ligga, Jag låg, lay, legat. Jag ligger, to lie. At Lägga, Jag lägger, Jag ladé, to lay. Jag sitter, At Sitta, Jag.satt, setat or to sit. sutit. Jag sjöng, At Sjunga, Jag sjunger, sjungis. to sing. At Sjunka, Jag sjunker, Jag sjönk 25), sjunkit. to sink.

^{*)} Jag heter Anders, my name is Andrew; hvad heter det: what is it called?

²⁵⁾ The imperfect tense of sjunga and sjunka (as well as the participles) appears sometimes without the j, as song, sonk; sungen, sunken; and some will even (though very improperly) write sang and sank.

Jag sätter, Jag satte, satt. At Sätta, to set. At Veta. Jag vet, Jag viste, vetat. to know. Jag ville, velat. At Vilja, Jag vill, to will. At Vaxa, Jag växer, Jag växte, växt or to grow. vuxit.

Of the Demi-Passives there are also a few irregular, which may be referred to this class, as Infin. mode. Pres. tense. Imp. tense. Prt. part. At Vederfaras, det vederfares, vederfors, vederfato befal. At Förgås, Jag förgås, förgicks, förgåtts. to perish. At Umgås, Jag umgås, umgicks, umgåtts. to hold intercourse with. At Brås (på), Jag brås, bråddes, bråtts. to take after, to resemble.

Exercises on the Verbs.

The learner should endeavour to translate the following constructions into English, as in understanding a language, and correctly speaking the same, much depends on being well acquainted with the different forms and inflections of the verbs.

Jag har varit. Du har blifvit. Han skall varda. De skulle hafva. Du måste vara. Vi hade haft.

Jag torde komma. Du varder stor. Devordo glade. Han skulle hafva varit. Hon måtte hafva haft. Bu måste varda hatad, Han måste vara hatad, Jag kan blifva glad. Du må vara hög. Det har blifvit stort. Det är blifvet stort. Jag skulle hafva hatat. Måtte jag hafva kunnat. Du torde blifva gifven. Han skall kunna göra. Jag hatas och fruktas. Om de vorde. Vi alle hatades. Du skulle hafva hatats. Det vardt hatadt. Det blef värmdt. Blifve du värmd! Söke han oss! Värmé. de sig! Han har värmts. Jag tör kunna värmas. De torde kunna sökas. Kunde det finnas? Har du funnit det? Har det blifvit funnet? Det har funnits. Finnes han lycklig! (happy). Måtte han varda funnen! De funnos glade, Viljen J hafva sett? De torde hafva skrifvit. Skrifve de til mig! Det skulle hafva skrifvits. De skrefvos. Det måste hafva blifvit skrifvet. Måtte du hafva sjungit! De sjongo väl. Jag borde hafva satt mig. Du borde hafva sutit. Han skulle sätta sig. Blif sittande. Måste du veta det? Han viste at jag har vetat det. Jag måste hafva färgåtts. Du hade varit förgången. De förgingos alla. Han brås på sin fader. Hans broder borde hafva bråtts på honom. Jag umgås icke der. Han umgicks med mig. Vi umgingos alla dagar,

Of the Particles.

The particles are commonly admitted to be of

four kinds, viz. Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to other words to express the quality or circumstances of them; and as these vary, the adverbs of course are of different kinds. Some have relation to time, others to place, probability, doubt, quantity, &c. as nu, now; hemma, at home; här, here; troligen, likely; om, if; mycket, much, &c.

Of the adverbs a few admit of comparison, as ofta, often, oftare, oftast; fort, quickly, fortare, fortast; endels, partly, merendels, mestadels.

When adjectives are used as adverbs (and many of them are) they appear always in the neuter gender, as naturligt, naturally; högt, highly; hastigt, hastily; and sometimes adverbs are formed from them by adding ligen, as högligen, storligen. If the adjectives end with lig, (as naturlig) only en are added, as naturligen, skamligen, shamefully, &c.

Conjunctions join words and sentences together, as och, and; ock, also; nemligen, namely; men, but; eller, or; antingen, either; hvarken, neither; ty, for; ehuru, although, &c.

The prepositions are words set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relations of persons, places, and things to each other, as jag bör gå til honom, I ought to go to him; such are under, under; öfver, over; på and uppå, on or upon; efter, after; från, from: i and uti, in, &c.

of the Interjections or words that express any sudden emotion of the mind, from the sensation either of pleasure or pain, the following are the most common: O! ack! O! alas! ha! (exclamation of despair) hu! (of horror) aj! (of pain) si! lo! ve! wo! hā! ho! fy! fie! &c.

THE SYNTAX a).

The Common Swedish Alphabet.

As many Swedish books, &c. are printed with these letters, the learner should make himself well acquainted with them, so as to be able to know them distinctly, whenever they occur.

The	CA	DIT	AT.	T. x	TT	* B C
 M C	\mathbf{v}		A L			Ens.

A	A	\mathfrak{H}	Ή	. W	P	W	w
23	В	I	I	N.	\mathbf{Q} .	\sim	X
Ê	C	K .	K	N	\mathbf{R}	\mathfrak{Y}	\mathbf{Y}
D E	D	E.	L	න	S	3	\mathbf{Z}
E	E	M	\mathbf{M}	${\mathfrak T}$	T	Â	Å
F.	\mathbf{F}	N	N	u	. n	ŶĹ	Ä
F .	Ġ.	D	O	X	${f v}$.	Ó	Ö

e) Taking for granted (as I have done throughout this work) that the reader knows the grammar of his own language, I deem it superfluous to be minute on this head; and consequently passing over such rules as the two languages acknowledge in common, I will here only state some material points in which they disagree, and occasionally hint at such singularities, as without an explanation, would be difficult for a beginner.

The Small and Compounded Letters.

a	а	· I	1	ø	▼ '	ffi	ffi
Б.	b	m-	m	w	w '	fft	ffl
c	С	\mathbf{n}	\mathbf{n}	r '	ж ,	ft	fi
b	d .	ø	0	p	y	ft.	A
e	e	· p	p	3	Z .	a fi`	11
f	f	q	q	å	å ·	st'	ſì
g	g	r	r,	đ	ä	n.	ı ·
Þ	$\dot{\mathbf{h}}$	ſ	ſ	Ď	Ö	IT	'n
i	i	ß	s	ф	\mathbf{ch}	B	ſs ·
j	j	t	t	ď	ck	st	ft
ť	k	u	u	ff	ff	' \$	tz

For the sounds of the different letters I refer the learner to the beginning of this work. The order they here stand in is that of the Swedish Alphabet. The compounded letters are added, that, when seen separately, they may be the better distinguished in reading.

On PRONUNCIATION.

When the Alphabet is known, the changeable consonants and their different sounds before the hard and the soft vowels (see page 7) should be carefully attended to, as upon this chiefly a correct pronunciation depends, and in order to acquire it, the root of the word must be examined, for just as the sound of these consonants is there

heard, so it remains through all inflections: Thus, for instance, g in ring retains its original sounce (the same as g in the English word ring) both in the plural number ringar, and with the definite article ringen: g in tänger, tongs, has the same sound as in the singular tang: k in soker the same as in the infinitive mode soka: sk in asken the same as in ask, box, &c.; for these (ar, en, er) are only nominal or verbal terminations, which, as they do not belong to the same syllable as the changeable consonants, have no influence on their sound; but if the vowel of the radix be changed into another, (as is often the case in the irregular verbs) then the sound of these consonants changes at the same time; for instance, sk in skära, to cut, have a soft sound, but in the imperfect tense skar they become hard, as a is there changed into a.

In a few words, adopted from the French, ch retain their foreign sound, as charm, chocolad, pronounce sjarm, sjoklad; the same do g in j in gern jurnal, läckage, &c. pronounce sjeni, sjurnal, läckasje. Obs. Foreign words were formerly spelt as in those languages from which they were borrowed, but we now conform the spelling to the genius of our own; thus we write Kusin, Mamsell, Löjtmant, instead of Cousin, Mademoiselle, Lieutenant, &c.

As the sound of g, k, and sk becomes hard before the hard vowels, we find a j added when they require

require a soft sound: g in gora, for instance, would in the imperfect tense lose its soft sound before the hard o, if j was not inserted; we therefore write gjorde (not gorde), because we pronounce it so b). In the same manner j is added after sk in skjuta, to shoot; skjorta, shirt, &c.

Again, when j is found in a word before a lard vowel, (whereby the changeable consonants get a soft sound) it is generally left out as superfluous when a soft vowel follows: Thus we write the imperfect tense of the verb skjuta, sköt not skjöt, because sk before ö by themselves sound as skj, or as the English sh.

When a word, that is not monosyllabic, ends with a vowel, we may generally conclude that such vowels constitute either a nominal or verbal termination: Thus we should properly spell bona, bean, bon-a, yx-a, axe; pâl-e, pole; fiend-e, fiend; torn-e, thorn; hjert-a, heart; hammar-e, hammer; and the infinitive mode of the verbs thus: āsk-a, to ask; vārm-a, to warm; sātt-a, to set; sök-a, to seek; sitt-a, to sit; drag-a, to draw, &c. This appears quite clear when we observe how the same

b) Some spell for the same reason mennisks, (human being, man or woman), plur mennisker with a j, menniskja, menniskjer, which mode of spelling, as it is consonant with the present genius of the language, I would prefer, if the best authority had not long admitted this word to be an exception.

words are written in the others dialects of the old Gothic language, and the examples I have here given, may partly serve to prove, how nearly allied the Swedish is to the English, as also, that the final vowel is only a modification of the original word, or as I have called it before, a nominal or verbal termination; but what proves this still more is, that the changeable consonants, when placed before such terminations, do not alter their sound, but retain it the same as in the original word; and thus we see the reason, why g, k, and sk, when followed by e, (or any other of the soft vowels) often have a hard sound, as in bage, bow; marke, mark; buske, bush, not bagje, märkje, buskje, because the word originally is bag-e, mark-e, busk-e, and not bå-ge, mär-ke, bu-ske.

What has here been said of the final vowels, relates also to the other nominal or verbal terminations. In Verbs the following occur with a soft vowel: e, it, en, et, its, as in the word drag-a, to draw; drag-e! (the optative mode); dragit, (pret. act. partic.); dragen, draget, dragits, (the passive participles); and consequently we do not read dragje, dragjit, dragjen, dragjet, dragjits, but pronounce the g as in draga.

In Nouns, besides the plural termination er of the third declension, these two must be observed, viz. else and eri, as helgelse, sanctification; bak-

else, pastry e); pronounce here g and k, as in helge, to sanctify; baka, to bake; and in bryggeri, brewsery; dykeri, diving company; fiskeri, fishery, as in brygga, to brew; dyka, to dive; fiska, to lish.

As to the termination el in nagel, nail; kakel, glazed brick; muskel, muscle, &c. the e seems here inserted to assist in pronouncing l (in the same manner as we now write vaiten, water, for vain) and to prevent the preceding consonant from sounding double (see page 9, note 4, b.), and it has therefore no influence on g, k, and sk, in such words.

In Adjectives the terminations en, heutr. et, and ig, neutr. igt, are, among those beginning with a soft vowel, the most common, as trogen, faithful; sniken, covetous; vågig, wavy; krokig, crooked, buskig, bushy, &c. pronounce trog-en; snik-en, wåg-ig, krok-ig, busk-ig.

The e in the termination elig, figure, eligi, begins more and more to be laid aside; thus we now write odräglig, insupportable; omklig, pitiable; älsklig, dear; instead of odrägelig, ömkelig, älskelig, and if it should be expressed, it has no influence on the changeable consonants. Obs. g in

é) sk occur never before the terminations else (ôfverraskelse, survives; vaskelse, washing, &c. barbarous worde); ner before en ist the adjectives, (tresken, stubborn, and others are obsolete, we now write tresk, &c.); and that they cannot be followed by tak, outplanty alone will tell:

**calgig, besmeared with tallow; sorglig, sorrowful, &c. sounds as j; but this is no exception, for it is here pronounced as in the primitive words talg, sorg, (see page 8, letter g.)

Adjectives have also a termination isk, as in krigisk, warlike; grekisk, greek, when g and k must be heard as in the root, of the word, or as in krig, war; Grek, a Greek.

Of the e final, with which adjectives appear both in the plural number and in the definite state, as höge, high; rake, straight; friske, sound, &c. I deem it superfluous to say any thing here, as it is comprehended in what I have already observed on the final yowels.

On the accentuation of the words, the following general rules should be attended to.

Monosyllabic words, ending with a double consonant, or with a consonant that has a double sound, or with two consonants, of which the former sounds double (see note 4, page 9), are pronounced short, as all, hatt, aj, vax, som, verk; the others, as well as those ending with a vowel, long, as ek, oak; tog, took; gå, go; se, see. NB. Add to the monosyllabics in n, (mentioned in page 9, note 4, d.), the article en, neutr. et, and also the numeral en, one, which last for the sake of distinction appears in the neuter gender with tt (ett).

Obs. The addition of t in the neuter gender does not make the adjective sound short; thus we

pronounce full not fullt of ful, ugly; sent not sennt, of sen, late; but if the adjective ends with d or t, it is pronounced short, as otherwise the t of the neuter gender could not distinctly be heard, as gladt, fett, of glad; fet, fat.

Words, consisting of two syllables, have the accent on the first d). Thus, for instance, the a final in all verbs is short, as in hata, söka, springa. And where the accent is in the root, there it remains in the inflections: hātade, hātande, pēnningar, have the first syllable long, because it is so in hāta and pēnning.

Words, consisting of three syllables, have also

d) Except. z. All words beginning with the inseparable particle be as bestd, to consist; begd, to commit, which have the accent on the last.

^{2.} Nouns (and these are very few) ending in as and os, as kalas, banquet; matros, sailor; have always the accent on those syllables, and retain it so through all inflections.

^{3.} Words adopted from foreign languages (as also nominal nouns ending with an and in) have all the accent on the last, as in fatal, planet, pistol, parti, Spartan, Dalin.

A. Words beginning with för, and deriving their signification chiefly from that preposition, as förman, foremen; fördom, prejudice, &c. have always the accent on the first syllable. But when för has no decided signification, (as when it answers to for in the English) it is never accentuated; thus in förgås, to perish; förstå, to understand, the stress must be laid on â. This observation relates also to words of more than two syllables: In försoka; to forsake; förgåta, to forget; försvåra, to forswear, &c. för is not accentuated, but in förmiddag, forenoon, förberedelse, preparation, &c, it is so for the reason assigned.

the secont on the first e), as skraddare, taylor; france, enemy; visenskap, science, &c.

Words, consisting of more than three syllables, are variously accentuated. In general it may be remarked, that they have the accent as much forward as possible; Thus the words könungarne, penningarne, vidskepelse, superstition, have it on the first; the same have all, beginning with a preposition or particle (except be and för), as genom-vandra, to pervade; mellankomma, to intervene; anförare, leader, &c.; but if they be lengthened through inflections, as genomvandrande, mellankommande, the first syllable both of the preposition and of the original word sounds long, which is the case also in other compounded words, as in andaktsöfning, devotion; arbetskammare, workshop; ickedessmindre, nevertheless, &c.

Obs. Words ending with i and inna, as also verbs in era, and their derivatives, have the accent as stated in the note below e), as akademi,

e) Except. z. All such nouns ending in i, which have the accent on the last, as in fisheri, industri, bryggeri, &c.

^{2.} All nouns ending with inna accentuate the last syllable but one, as vārdinna, hostess; herdinna, shepherdess. The same do those in ska of foreign origin, majorska, mayoress, &c.

^{5.} Verbs ending in era, and nouns derived from them, in which the letters er are retained, do also accentuate the last syllable but one, as spatsera, to take a walk; plantera, to plant; plantering, plantation, &c.

^{4.} Words beginning with the insep part. be have always the accent on the next syllable to it, as begynna, to begin; besoka. to

Iskarinna, female lover; adressera, to addres; accentuaring, accentuation, &c.

On the Nouns,

In stating the genders of the different declensions (see note 5, p. 9) it ought to be observed, that words, adopted from foreign languages, often (chiefly in the third declension) make an exception; thus humör, kapell, concept, lasarett, mirakel, recept, vin, &c. are all neuter, although when indected in plural they terminate in er, but the greatest part of them do belong to the fifth declension: We may say with propriety ett kapell, one chapel, and många kapell, many chapels, &c.

Some substantives have a feminine termination inna, as Friherre, Baron; Friherrinna, Baroness; älskare, lover; älskarinna, Doktor, Doktorinna. Others end their feminines with ska, as krögare, publican, krögerska, Major, Majorska.

A few monosyllabic nouns admit of an emphatical genitive case in the definite state, as lifsens, of the life; dödsens, of the death, instead of lifvets, dödens, which, used with discretion, adds both energy and beauty to a sentence.

The termination om, with which often the dative and ablative cases formerly appeared, as af

visit; besinne, to remind, &c. Also in words consisting of more than three syllables, as besökare, custom-house officer; befallande, commander, &c.

Fadrenom, from the father, is now, with very few exceptions, totally laid aside.

If nouns of the fourth declension admit of the definite article in plural (a few do not), they only add a (not na) as they terminate with n; thus we write klädena (of kläde, cloth, plur. kläden) not klädenna. &c.

When nouns of the fifth declension, ending in are, are put in the definite state, they are inflected after the second, (to which declension I would have referred them, but for their being the same in singular and pl.). The reason for it is this: They seem to have a double singular, one with and one without the e final, of wich the former is used. when the word stands absolute; the latter, when it is joined to another noun, or to a proper name, as fiskare, fisherman; fiskarbåt, fishing boath; skräddare, taylor; skräddar Lant, Lant, the taylor. They follow in this the same rule as other uncompounded nouns ending with e; thus we say en Herre, a Gentleman, but Herr LANT, Mr. Lant; mane, moon; , månfärmärkelse, eclipse of the moon, and not Herré Lant, måneförmörkelse. Naw the plural number if inflected after the absolute singular form fiskar, skräddar, must of course (see obs. c. page 11) be fiskrar, skräddrar, and def. fiskrarne, skräddrarne, which last is commonly used in speaking, but the indefinite state in plural is the same as that of the singular, as en fiskare, manga

fiskare. A few indeed such as hammare, hammer, and kammare, chamber, appeared formerly in the absolute singular form hammar, kammar, the indef. plur. of which or hamrar, kamrar, is still used, as well as the definite hamrarne, kamrarne.

Observe however that among these nouns there are some, that, for the sake of euphony, do not bear to be inflected as we now have stated. Such are, for instance, all those in which there are two r's, as barare, a porter; korare, driver, &c. These throw away the e final and add ne in the def. state in plural, as bärarne, korarne. And indeed this mode of inflection is now become the general rule with all these nouns, with the exception of such only, as without the former inflection could not easily be distinguished from other words of a different meaning: Ex. gr. The indef. plural. of fisk, fish, is fiskar, and the def. of course fiskarne, which might be mistaken for the def. pl. of fiskare, fisherman, which therefore is fishrarne not fisharne. Formerly these nouns frequently appeared with the full construction, (viz. with the addition of ne or na, without contraction) to make them definite in plural; but now the termination ena seems to be carefully avoided, and when of such words as klaffare, backbiter; dansare, dancer, &c. the def. state in plur. is required, instead of saying, klaffarne (which might be the def. plural of klaff, flap) klaffrarne, (which sounds rather hard) or

klaffarena; dansarne, dansararne, or dansarena, we commonly express our thoughts by a different word.

A few nouns have a double termination in plural, when the gender of the word must tell, which is the original, and to what decleasion they should properly be referred; thus Bräde (es) board has in plural bräden and bräder, and must be referred to the fourth decl. Man (en) man, husband, pl. männer and män to the third. Tyg (et) stuff, plur. tyg and tyger to the fifth. Mil (en) milar and mil to the second.

Nouns ending with s and x do not admit of the addition of s in the indefinite genitive case, as is, ice; prins, prince; vax, wax: we cannot write iss, prinss, vaxs; nor do we ever use an apostrophe, as is's, prins's, vax's, for this would indicate the absence of an e, and that the gen. was ises, &c. it therefore remains the same as in the nominative case, as en matros skicklighet, the ability of a sailor, not matross or matros's. But this genitive case is mostly avoided by construing the word with the particle af, as skönheten af en vers, the heauty of a verse; tjockleken af en is, the thickness of an ice, instead of en vers skönhet, en is tjockleke.

When nouns denoting quantity, number, weight, and measure are placed before other substantives, as descriptive of them, it is seldom wanted in the Swedish language that the particle of should be expressed; thus we speak and write correctly:

en hap falk, a crowd of people; ett dussin handskar, one dozen of gloves; ett par skor, a pair of
shoes; ett tjog egg, a score of eggs; en mark smör,
a pound of butter; en tunna tjära, a barrel of tar;
ett stycke land, a piece of land; ett glas vin, a glass
of wine. Obs. If the substantive, so described, stands
in the definite state, we always find the particle
expressed, as en mark af smöret, a pound of the
butter; ett glas af vinet, one glass of the wine.

A few nouns in the Swedish as well as in the English are used collectively in singular, although they have a plural, as fånga fisk, to catch fish; tre fot lång, three feet long; hundratusen man, hundred thousand men, not fiskar, fötter, män, &c.

On the Adjectives.

Among the adjectives there are some that form the comparative and superlative degrees by adding only re and st, not are and ast (see p. 13), and of these a few change the vowel in the comparisons as lång, long, längre, längst, not långre, långst; ung, young, yngre, yngst, not ungre, ungst. And others have lost their positive degree, which may be more or less traced in other languages of the same origin; thus for instance äldre, äldst, older, oldest, have no positive in the Swedish, but we find it in the English old and in several Swedish derivatives, as ålder, age; åldfar, great grandfather,

ancestor; didfru, inspectoress (a title about the court); didras, to grow old, &c.

As the superlative does not, strictly speaking, imply the highest degree, but only a degree beyond the comparative, so we put before it the particle allra eller aller, very, when we wish to raise it still more in signification, as det allraminsta, the very least; allraodmjukaste, very humblest, or the humblest of all, &c.

Adjectives, ending with en, change that termination into et in the neuter gender (see p. 14) except the five following monosyllabics: Gen, short (speaking of a road); klen, weak; len, soft; ren, clean; sen, late; which there add a t, as gent, klent, lent, rent, sent. And of such adjectives, as end with t (which I have stated to remain the same through all the genders) the following nine (also monosyllabics) form an exception: Fet, fat; flat, flat; het, hot; hvit, white; lat, lazy; rät, straight; slät, smooth; söt, sweet, våt, wet. These end the neuter gender with tt, as fets, flatt, hets, hvitt, latt, rätt, slätt, sött, vått.

As adjectives, when placed in the definite state, are the same in all genders, except that the vowels e and a vary in the positive degree (see p. 17), the neuter termination t is then always left out, as det höga hus, the lofty house, not det högta hus, (after the indef. högt). The same is observed in the plural number whether the adjective be defin. or indefinite.

Liten neutr. litet, little, is irregular in the definite state, as well as in the comparisons: we speak and write lilla not litna, comp. mindre, sup. minst; and for the plural number, which liten has not, we use a quite different word, viz. smā, small, which is also irregular in the comparisons, namely, smārre, smārst, not smāare, smāast. Obs. The word smā ought never to be used as a singular; in common conversation we may hear it said det är smārre, it is less; det var det smārsta, it was the least; but this, I should think, is not correct; custom has however introduced a collective neuter gender of the positive degree, viz. smātt, which being formed as a singular, is also used as such.

The termination er which was formerly added to a number of adjectives, as glader, goder, feter, is now never met with in good prose, and but seldom in verse; we now write glad, god, fet.

When an adjective is formed from two other adjectives, as blekgul, pale yellow, (from blek pale and gul yellow) godtrogen, credulous, from god and trogen, the latter only is inflected; thus in the genitive case we say blekguls, not bleksguls, and in the neuter gender godtroget, not godttroget, &c. NB. The same relates to all other compounded words, except among the pronouns (see page 22).

On the Adjective and Surstantive.

As to the place of an adjective, when joined

to a substantive, the Swedish language acknowledges altogether the same rules as the English, as may be seen from the following examples: Enstor dag, a great day; långa armar, long arms; mannen är lycklig, the man is happy; lycklig är den man, happy is the man; Alfred den Store, Alfred the Great; den Store Alfred, the Great Alfred; and the same we find when adjectives are explained as participles, ex. gr. en sak ryslig at se på, a thing horrid to look on; and I therefore deem all further observations on this subject superfluous.

An adjective, (pronoun or participle, used as an adjective) agrees with its substantive in gender and number, as storman, stort hus, stora hutter; min syster; mitt hus; mine bröder, my brethren; en älskad moder, a beloved mother; et älskadt barn, a beloved child; älskade bröder, &c. But not so in the cases: In the nominative they are always alike, but if the substantive stands in the genitive case, with its adjective before it, the substantive only is so inflected, as en stor mans hatt, the hat of a great man, not en stors mans hatt, and definitely, stora mannens hatt, not storas.

If an adjective be joined to a proper name, as expressive of its-rank, order, or qualifications, as Gustaf Adolf den Tappre, Gustavus Adolphus the Brave, and the context requires that name to be in the genitive case, then the adjective only is so inflected, as Gustaf den Förstes verk, the work

of Gustavus the First, not Gustafs den Förstet, and such adjectives being always preceded by the pronoun, or rather demonstrative particle, den, are of course always definite (see page 19).

When an adjective stands absolute, or without its substantive, it may also be inflected in the genitive case, as en stors, a great one's, and definitely den storas, plur. de storas, the great ones. NB. This construction is seldom met with when the adjective is indefinite.

If two or more substantives in the singular number require a verb to be plural, the following adjective is also placed in the plural number, as handen, fingret och ringen voro stora, the hand, the finger, and the ting were great, not stor; but if the verb remains in the singular number, the adjective remains there also, as handen, fingret, och sjelfva ringen var stor, the hand, the finger, and the ring itself was great, not stora, unless we say voro.

The right use of the articles being of the greatest moment, I shall endeavour to state distinctly those cases in which substantives and adjectives in this point agree or disagree.

An adjective is placed in the definite state without its substantive being so:

ist. After the definite pronouns, as du vise man, thou wise man; din stora stad, thy great city; not du vis man, din stor stad, except after den and denne, which chiefly when signifying den der and den här, require the substantive also to be definite (see page 19). Obs. The word egen, neutr. eget occurs used both definite and indefinite, after a definite pronoun; we may say min egna vän and min egen vän, my own friend; mitt egna bord, and mitt eget bord, my own table, and although the former, or egna, is grammatically correct, yet daily use and universal custom has made the other more common, and of course (speaking now of a language) more correct.

adly. After the interjections, they may be expressed or not, as O! store konung; ack! !yckliga dag, or store konung! great king; lyckliga dag! happy day; except when the indefinite article stands between, as O! en stor konung, Ack! en lycklig dag, or when a pronoun follows after the adjective; and separates it from its substantive, as ack! lycklig du konung; ack! süll den konung, som, &c. O happy the king who, &c.

3dly. When in supplications and addresses it is to be explained in the vocative case, as Allsmägeige Gud, Almighty God; bästa vän, best friend; not Allsmägtig Gud, bäst vän. NB. Whether it be owing to a suppressed interjection or pronoun, that every adjective is definite when used in this case, is here of no use to investigate.

4th. When a noun (pronoun or participle), that belongs to the same sentence, precedes it in the genitive

genitive case, as konungens vackra stad, the king's beautiful city; en annans goda hatt, the good hat of another; den simmandes hvita arm, the white arm of the swimming (man), not vacker, god, hvit. This relates also to the definite numerals, when used as adjectives (see note 14 page 22).

An adjective is indefinite although is substantive be definite.

When it is emphatically used as a predicate (and not preceded by den), thus, when we say in the English, great is the man, or the man is great, the Swedish has it, stor är mannen, and mannen är stor; and this either they stand close to each other, or are separated by one or more intervening words, as huset, som synes på afstånd, kan vara stort, the house which is seen at a distance may be great.

Besides in the now mentioned instances an adjective agrees with its substantive in all others f).

On the Pronouns,

The following observations on some of the pronouns may not be thought superfluous.

The personal pronoun Du, thou, is much more used in the Swedish language than it is in the

f) Diffident whether I have succeeded in explaining this intricate matter to the satisfaction of my, readers, I am the more anxious to see it finally decided by the Swedish Academy; as I have in vain consulted numerous grammarians for a fuller information, and may consequently be mistaken in what I have stated.

5

English: Man and wife always address themselves by that name; parents use it when speaking to their children, and intimate friends amongst each other. Obs. For Tu, Tin, then and thenne, which mode of spelling occurs in the Bible and the Code of-Civil Laws, we now write Du, Din, den, denne.

In common conversation we pronounce the words mig, dig, sig, as if they were written mej, dej, sej, and this is so generally the case, that, in order to speak like others, we are obliged to conform to it. But in oratorial delivery this mode of pronouncing must be carefully avoided.

Before the second person in plural I custom has put an n, (Ni), which letter, as we know, is the characteristic of that person in all verbs, as haten, hataden; hafven; varden, and being used in questions, the final n of the verb seems insensibly to have fallen in with the personal pronoun, as hafveni instead of hafven I; and thus, probably, was Ni brought into use instead of I, and is now pretty generally admitted, not only in conversation, but even in writing.

Obs. Du (except in the before mentioned cases) and J or Ni are never used but when speaking to inferiors: We then address a boy or girl Du, and a man or woman Ni. When we write or speak to superiors, or such as we owe respect, or wish to be polite to, we use the words Herre, Sir; Fru,

Madam: Proken, Mamsell, Jungfru g), Miss, &c. which are then (except those that end with n as Baron, and also the word Mamsell) put in the definite state, as vill Herren h) gai? do you wish to go, Sir? har Frun sett det? have you seen it. Madam? but vill Froken gd? har Mamsell sett det? In the plural number all these complimentary wordsand titles are put in the definite state, as ha Baronerna varit der? have you been there, Barons? huru må Damernal (of Dam, lady) how do you do, ladies? This relates also to the family names Fader, Moder, Broder and Syster, as ha Systrama sett det? have you seen it, Sisters? but in singular these must be indefinite, as har syster, (not systren) sett det? If besides the words Herre and Fru the title of the person also is mentioned (which in politer addresses always is observed) then these words remain in the indefinite state, but the title is placed in the definite, as vill Fru Majorskan komma? not? Frum, and in this case the final e of the word Herre, is, as I have before stated *), always left' out, as vill Herr Majoren komma? Herr Doktorn var ej hemma, you were not at home, Doctor, &c.

g) We address a Nobleman's daughter, Fröken; a Gentleman's daughter, Mamsell; and those of the third class, Jungfru, which signifies virgin or maid.

h) The word Herre is (in the definite state) pronounced Herrn, and even frequently written so.

^{*)} See page 57, where I speak of the nouns ending with are-

Honom (of han), henne (of hon) and det suffer a strange contraction in speaking: Instead of saying honom they only add an n to the preceding word, as har du sett'n for har du sett honom? and instead of henne and det, they add in the same manner na and t, as se'na for se henne, se pa't for se pa' det; but these abreviations, though too commonly used in familiar conversation, are far from being elegant, and ought to be avoided as much as possible.

Vårs is an obsolete genitive sing. of Vår, and occurs only in the Scriptures. Eders, the gen, sing. of Eder is used before titles, as Eders Nåd, your Grace; Eders Höghet, your Highness; Eders Kung. liga Majestät, your Royal Majesty. Obs. As Jor Ni can never be used, but when they may be explained in the nominative or rather vocative case, the word Eder supplies the other cases, and is then always contracted into Er: We cannot say, Jag gaf det åt Ni, Jag har sett J, Jaghade det fråu Ni, but Jag gaf det åt Er, I gave it to you; Jag har sett Er, I have seen you; Jag hade det från Er, I had it from you. The same contraction we find even when eder is used as an adjective, as er son är stor, your son is great; and in the neuter gender, är det ert barn? is it your child? Whether it were right to use eder when it stands absolute or separated from its substantive, as det är edert. it is yours; Boken är eder, the book is yours. and 'er when it is joined to a substantive, as det

är er son, it is your son, I will not take upon myself to determine. Certain it is, that this distinction is not attended to.

Of sin neutr. sitt, I have spoken already (see p. 20). Here I will only add, that although this pronoun is used as an adjective, it never (as also may be seen from the English words set against it) occurs in the nominative case. I make this observation as I have found foreigners frequently mistake this point. We cannot say, Han och sin Far (contr. for Fader) komma; han sade at sin mor (contr. for moder) är hemma; de och sina vänner äro här; but Han och hans Far komma; Han sade at hans mor är homma; De och deras vänner äro här, they and their friends are here; or in the ablative case, Han kom med sin far; de äro här med sina vänner; and in the accusative, Han sade sin moder vara hemma, (matrem domi esse). Observe too that sin always refers to the active substantive, or, to speak with the acute Mr. HARRIS i), the energizer of the sentence; thus, han var i sitt hus, he was in his house, is correct; but we cannot say, Jaguar hos honom i sitt hus, it must be i hans hus, for here Jag is the energizer, but in the former instance han.

The indefinite pronoun nagon, any, is in the neuter gender nagot, and in plural nagre or nagra, gen. nagras. Ingen, no or none, neutr. intet, plur.

³⁾ See his Hermes, B. i. C. ix.

inga. NB. Intet is in common conversation frequently used for ej or icke, as jeg har det intet (ej), I have it not; but we cannot with propriety use it so in writing,

The demonstrative pronoun den, that, is sometimes used as a relative (for som or hvilken), when the preceding noun is indefinite; we may say: En väg, den jag kan gå, a road that I can go, but not (it seems) with propriety, vägen den jag kan gå; for vägen, being definite already (and we may resolve it into den väg) needs no further definition, and we therefore write, vägen, som jag kan gå.

Hvilken (see p. 22) when used either in questions or as a relative, must agree in gender and number with the noun to which it refers, as hvilken (man) sag du? hvilket (band) vill du se? and in the genitive case hvilkens (hvilken mans) är det? hvilkets (hvilket sällskaps) är det? to what company does it belong? Han söker den lön, hvilken han vet sig förtjena, he seeks the reward which he is conscious he deserves; han fruktar för hafvet, hvilket han tror vara farligt, he fears the sea, which he believes to be dangerous.

The pronoun hvad, what, is often (chiefly in questions) followed by the particle för, as hvad för fisk? what kind of fish? hvad för en man? what man? But I have not observed this to be admitted in classical writings.

In page 18 I have called en a pronoun, as i

aometimes occurs in a signification, which is neither that of the article, nor of the numeral en, as en (och annan) one (and another) and definitely den ene, the one, and as such it occurs also in the compounded pronouns enhvar, hvarochen, &c.

On the VERBS.

The Verbs have been examined already in the paradigmatical part of this work as to their different kinds and inflections; here I shall only add a few observations on them, which I look upon as necessary to be known by a beginner.

When we do not want to determine any certain person or persons of a verb, we use the pronoun man, which on that account, (and not that it is used before impersonal verbs, which it never can be), I have called impersonal, though it, strictly speaking, comprehends all the persons, as man kan lätt se det, one can (or may) easily see it; man har sagt mig det, I am told so, &c.

The Auxiliary verbs receive often a positive signification, by the stress laid on them in pronunciation; Thus, for instance, Jag kan gå, jag skall blifva, may be explained three different ways: If we first lay the stress on kan and skall, it signifies that it is in my power (jag kan) to go, and that I absolutely must (jag skall) be; and if we let it rest on gå and blifva, the meaning depends then on the signification of those verbs; lastly, we

may lay all the stress on Jag, if we wish to express who it is, that kan gå and skall blifva; but this, being the same in all languages, is easily understood by itself; I mention it merely to show the necessity of attending to the most probable meaning of the sentence, which often may have as many different turns almost, as there are words in it; the following well known question will prove this Förråder du menniskones *) Son med kyssande? betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?

It must further be observed of the auxiliary verbs, that some of them often appear by themselves, and have then also a positive sense; thus hafva signifies to possess, blifva to remain, kunna to know, &c. as Jag kan min lexa, I know my lesson; Jag blifuer i London, I remain in London; han he stora egendomar, he possesses large estates, &c but this practice must teach.

As at få, to get, to receive, is often used as an auxiliary verb in the Swedish, I think it proper to observe that it is translated into English different ways, as the meaning of the sentence may require; thus Jag får der höra talas om honom veranslate, I will there hear him be spoken of; Jag får gå dit om jag vill, I may go there if I like; Jag fick icke göra det, I was not permitted to de it; Jag fick ej tid, I had no time; du får lof at

^{*)} Menniskones is a biblical genitive case in the definite state in monniskans.

göra det, it is your right to do it; de fingo sina penningar, they received their money, &c.

When a whole sentence, or an infinitive mode, is the subject of a verb, it is always put in the singular number and third person, as deras förnöjda ansigten var det som fägnade mig, (litterally) their happy countenances was it that pleased me; at älska sitt fädernesland är en angenäm pligt, to love one's country is a joyful duty; for these phrases may be resolved thus: det var deras förnöjda ansigten som fägnade mig, det är en angenäm pligt at älska sitt fädernesland, whereby det becomes the nominative in the sentence.

The active verbs in the Swedish express their passives in the following manners: Jag älskas, Jag är älskad, and jag blifver or varder älskad, of which the first, or jag älskas, indicates what is done, or exists in the present moment; the second, or jag är älskad, means what has already existed some time and still exists, and the third, jag blifver or varder älskad, has reference to a time, wich sueceeds the present; thus if I say Jag hatas, jag värmes, it meens that I am now in the actual state of being hated or warmed; Jag är hated, jag är varmd implies, that I have been so for some time, and still continue so, and jag varder hatad, jag blifver värmd, that I am to be so. But to explain it by another example, let us take the verb sticka. to sting, to stab: If we want to express that two

persons are now in the act of being stung, we say, de stickas, if they are stung already: de äro stuckne, and if they are to be stung: de blifva stuckne. And in the imperfect tense: Jag älskades, means I was loved: Jag var älskad, I was and had been loved, and jag vardt or blef älskad, I became loved (not having been so before).

For the sake of perspicuity the compounded passive forms are sometimes used instead of the simple. I will show the necessity of this by an example: The passive of the verb at slå, to beat, is jag slås, imp. jag slogs, but there is also a demipassive or deponent verb at slåss, to fight, which has the imperfect tense the same as the other, or jag slogs. Now if I was to say Ryssarne slogos, it might either signify that the Russians fought, or that the Russians were defeated, we therefore in the latter case use varda or blifva, as Ryssarne slogos tappert vid Svensksund, men blefvo slagne, the Russians fought bravely at Svensksund, but were defeated.

Obs. All the difference I can trace between varda and blifva is, that varda seems to be used when a greater emphasy is required, and that it implies a stronger assertion than blifva. Besides it never occurs in a positive sense as blifva does, but always as an auxiliary verb.

Of the impersonal verbs some appear in an active and others in a passive form, as det regnar,

it rains; det dagas, it begins to dawn; of the verbs at regna, to rain; and at dagas, to dawn. Obs. Verbs of all kinds may be used as impersonal in the Swedish, in the same manner as they are in the English, as der gick et rygte, there was a rumour; det syntes så, it appeared so; de säga mycket som ieke ör sant, they say much that is not true; man kunde ej komma in, one could not get in, &c.

Neuter verbs, or such as have the energizer and the passive subject united in the same person, are easily distinguished from actives by their not requiring an accusative, as Jag faller, I fall; Jag sofver, I sleep, &c.

A few verbs appeared formerly with a double imperative mode; thus we find gack and gå, of the verb at gå; statt and stå, of at stå, to stand; but the former of these (gack, statt) are now totally laid saide, and occur only in the Scriptures and writings of an antique date.

As Imperatives not only imply a command, but also frequently a wish, or exhortation, &c. as bevara, Gud! var kung, God save our king; strid, Hjelte! strid, fight, Hero! fight, we use the sign of the future tense when we wish to enforce a command, as du skall abeta, thou shalt work; I showlen göra det, you shall (or must) do it.

The sign of the infinitive mode (at) is often left out in the Swedish, where in the English it must be expressed; thus we write correctly Jeg

bor göra det, I ought to do it; Jag ser läsa, I see to read, &c.

The form of the participles may be learnt from the paradigms; here I will only, the better to distinguish them to beginners, observe, that the present participles, both active and passive, occur after the auxiliary verbs vara, varda, and blifva, and the preterite participles after hafva, as jag är, jag varder, jag blifver hatande, and hatad, I am, I will be hating and hated, but jag hafver hatat, I have hated, jag hafver hatats, I have been hated; det är hatadt, skrifvet, it is hated, written, det har hatat, skrifvit, it has hated, written; det är gjordt, it is done; jag har gjort det, I have done it, &c.

The present active participle occurs often in the English, where the Swedish does not admit of it: We can neither begin a sentence with it, nor use it immediately after another verb; thus if we would translate, 'having no money to lay out,' and 'I cannot help admiring him,' we could not say, hafvande inga penningar at lägga ut; jag kan ej underlåta beundrande honom; but must in the former case begin the sentence with a particle, and in the latter, place the verb in the infinitive mode, as såsom jag har inga penningar at lägga ut; Jag kan ej underlåta at beundra honom. No more can we use it after any of the particles, as is often the case in the English. The following expressions should thus be rendered into Swedish: 'After having done that,

I came home,' sedan jag hade gjort det, kom jag hem; 'I am prevented from doing it,' jag är hind-rad från at göra det; 'I saw it whilst I was sitting there,' jag såg det medan jag satt der, &c. This participle occurs however sometimes with the preposition i (in) before it; as han öfvergår mig it talande, he excels me in speaking; but even here I think it more correct to use the infinitive mode, although it might be alledged, that the verb, so used, is no longer a participle but a noun.

Obs. This participle is always used, when it could not be exchanged for the infinitive mode without altering the meaning of the sentence, as han stod der talande, he stood there speaking; han stod der at tala would be, he stood there in order to speak. Besides it implies a longer continuation of the present, and is more descriptive than the infinitive mode: Jag hörde honom talande, I heard him speaking, says more than, Jag hörde honom tala; but in this case it is a verbal adjective, and may, as such, even begin a sentence, as talande stod han der, &c.

This participle is further inflected with an s in the genitive case, as en talandes, en ülskandes, which must not be confounded with the gerundial forms (see note 20, p. 32). The difference between the active gerund and the participle may be learnt from the following example: Han motte mig ridandes, he met me riding (eqvitando mihi obvism

venit): here ridandes is the gerund and refers to han; but if we say, han motte mig ridande, he met me riding (eqvitanti mihi obviam venit), then ridande is the participle and refers to mig k).

Should the preposition til (to), which is the sign of the passive gerund not add an s to the participle when it stands before it, it remains active, and is best translated with the infinitive mode, as jag number det til bevisande af hans heder, I mention it to prove his bonour.

The auxiliary verb hafva is often suppressed (even in writing) when no confusion in the sentence arises from it, which in the English in similar cases would be unavoidable, as om han hatat mig, så skulle jag glömt det, for om han hade hatas mig så skulle jag hafva glömt det, if he (had) hated me, I should (have) forgot it; om jag endast haft tid, for om jag endast hade haft tid, it I only (had) had time, &c. Besides hafva is contracted into ha, and hafver into har, which is also admitted both in speaking and writing.

In the present tense of the verb vara the contraction (in speaking) is still greater, for here often

k) It is on the authority of Mr. Samestent (see his Grammar, p. 48) that I have stated this difference between ridandes and ridande. Undoubtedly the language would gain by it, if what this able grammarian observes on the subject, is consistent with its present genius. For my part I am dubious on that head; but till it is decided by better judges. I how with reverence to the statements of a man, who in so many other instances has been my teacher.

one letter only is retained, as jag a glad at de a har for jag ar glad at de aro har; and in the imperfect tense we will hear va used for all the persons, as Jag, du, han va glad at vi, J, de va der, I, &c. was glad, that we, &c. were there. In the same manner we say blir for blifver, (which also appears in writing); ska for skall; skull for skulle, &c.

Vill and kan are also in common conversation not inflected, as vill ni gå for viljen J gå? kan ni göra det for kunnen J göra det? can you do it?

Obs. Of maste, must, we form a preterite act. participle mast, as han har mast gora det, he has been obliged to do it.

The other verbs suffer more or less contraction in speaking. In general we may observe of them, that the first person (sing. and plur.) is retained through all the others without inflection. Observe that in the first conjugation, the imperfect tense (the characteristic of which is to be trisyllabical) leaves out the termination de; thus they will say han hata mig, instead of han hatade mig, &c.

Verbs of the second conjugation, as also irregular verbs, ending with ara, ära, and öra, do generally become monosyllabic in the singular number of the present tense; thus instead of lärer, körer, from the verbs lära, to learn; köra, to drive, &c. we use lär, kör.

The first person in plural of all verbs in the Swedish language were formerly ended with e, as

vi hafve, vi hate, vi höre, &c. which termination, though it still may be met with, begins more and more to be laid aside in writing, as it has long been in speaking.

In order the better to distinguish the neuter gender of the present passive participle from the presenterite active in the irregular verbs, I have in the paradigms and examples retained the old mode of terminating the former with et (in which form it yet frequently appears) as funnet, skrifvet, taget, and the latter with it, funnit, skrifvit, tagit; but this distinction is now laid aside, since the termination it became prevalent in speaking: We now write du har funnit and det är funnit l).

On the Particles.

I shall now close my observations with a few remarks on the particles, some of which have no correspondents in the English, and may therefore appear either superfluous or intricate to a beginner.

Så is the sign of the apodosis or subsequent meaning of the sentence, as om jag kan så vill jag, if I can I will, and always places the nominative after its verb, när han kom dit så sade mannen til honom, not så mannen sade, when he came there

¹⁾ Observe here also that the article of (except when added to a noun as in bordet, the table) is of late, as well as the numeral and pronoun est, written with et, as est bord, a table.

there the man said to him: Obs. Sa is often supa pressed, but the construction is still the same, as när jag kom, sade han, not han sade.

The affirmative particle sannherligen, indeed, verily, is negative when the following nominative stands before its verb, as sannerligen jag kan, indeed I cannot, but affirmative if vice versa, as sannerligen kan jag, indeed I can; and if a negative particle is added to the sentence, it does not alter this rule, but only strengthens the assertion, as sannerligen jag kan icke, indeed I cannot, sannerligen kag fag icke, indeed I can. The place of the nominative and its verb should therefore be particularly attended to, as the meaning of the whole sentence often depends on it.

Der, there, and här, here, signify the being in a lace, dit and hit, thither and hither, the going to, and coming from a place m), as han är här, he is ere; kom hit, come hither; han stod der, he stood were; han gick dit, he went thither. Obs. this distinction is strictly attended to in the Swedish.

At, which is the note of the infinitive mode, sigoifies also the same as that, as de hoppas at han vill komma, they hope that he will come. Obs. The

m) Observe the same of inne, within, and in, in, as han de inne, he is within, kom in, come in.

pronoun det is sometimes used instead of at; thus they will say; de hoppas det han vill komma, &c.

The interrogative particle ju, having no correspondent in the English, is there best expressed by giving the meaning the turn of an affirmative question, as jag kan ju icke det? is not that impossible for me? Han är ju stor? is he not great? But when it precedes an adjective in the comparative degree, it answers to the, as ju mer desto bättre; the more the better.

Väl is another interrogative particle without a correspondent, and must be rendered by indeed, I suppose, I hope, &c. as the meaning of the sentence may require, as det kunde du väl, that you could indeed; kan är väl icke hemma? he is not at home, I suppose? han är väl här? he is here I hope? Obs. Väl signifies also well, and for the interjection well! the Swedish language has nå väl! välan!

Nog, enough, must also sometimes be rendered with indeed, as han vill nog göra det, om du ber honom, he will indeed (or certainly) do it, if you tell him.

The interrogative particle manne is used in plain questions, as manne det är sant? do you think it is true? manne han kommer? is it expected that he will come? &c.

Between ja and jo, which are both translated with yes, this difference is to be observed, that jo

is used after questions in which there is a negative particle, as var han ej der? was he not there? jo; and ja after such in which there is none, as kom han div? did he come thither? ja. Obs. Jo is in common conversation frequently used as a mere affirmative interjection, as head skall jag nu göra? what must I now do? jo! du skall skrifva, you must write.

Qvar is variously translated, as may be seen from the following examples: är något qvar? is any thing left? han satt qvar, he kept sitting; är hon ännu qvar? is she still here? Doktorn blef qvar, the Doctor remained, &c.

The inseparable particles, such as be, för, miss, o, an, &c. in beströ, to bestrew; fördom, prejudice; missförstånd, misunderstanding; olycklig, unhappy; antaga, to take upon, to accept, are easily learnt by practice.

The following words, which might be called demi-adverbs, are formed by joining a particle to a noun either in the nominative or genitive case. They are all such as constantly occur: i morgon, to morrow; i öfvermorgon, the day after tomorrow; om bord, on board; om söndag, om måndag, &c. next sunday, next monday, &c. I söndags, i måndags, &c. last sunday, last monday, &c. I fjol, last year; åt året or åt åres, next year; i vår, next spring; i våras, last spring; i sommar, next summer; i höst, next autumn; i höstas, last autumn;

i vinter, next winter; i vintras, last winter; til hands, at hand; til handa, to hand; efter hand, little by little; öfver hufvud, upon an average; intil sjös, at see; utom lands, abroad; inom lands, within one's country, &c.

But attention in reading a language is the best teacher of grammar, and the few rules I have now laid flown will assist in finding the rest.

A PRAXIS.

Containing some scattered Pieces in Prose and Poetry, from which the connexion of the different parts of speech, and the construction of a sentence, will easily be inferred. They are borrowed from classical writers, and selected for this work on account of their syntactical perspicuity.

SORGENS SON ')

Vid hafvet på ensliga stranden

Satt Sorgen, från himmelen skild,

Och formade, tankfull, med handen

Af leres en menniskobild 1).

Zevs kom. Hvad är det? hörs han fråga.

» O, Gud! blott en skapnad af ler;

Men visa din guda-förmåga,

Gif lif åt den bild som du ser. « 2)

*) THE SON OF SORROW.

A litteral translation.

- a) Near the sea on the lonely shore sat Sorrow, excluded from heaven, and formed thoughtful with her (the) hand a human image of clay.
- a) Jove came. What is this? he is heard to ask. O God! only a shape of clay, but show Thy divine power, give it spirit and life (give life to the image, which Thou beholdest).

Hen lefve; likyal jag förklerer: Min är han i kraft af mitt lån.

- » Nej, « (utbrister Sorgen och svarar), » Nej, låt mig behålla min son. 3)
- » Af mig är han tilskapad vorden. «
 Ja; men han har lifvet af mig.
 Som Jofur det sade, kom Jorden,
 Såg bilden och yttrade sig: 4)
- » Från mig, från mitt sköt är han röfvad, » Jag återbegär hvad jag mist. « Er rätt, sade Zevs, skall bli pröfvad, Saturnus skall slita vår tvist. 5)

Han dömde: » Sig ingen beklage!

» Til alla gemensamt han hör.

» Du Zevs! som gaf lifvet, det tage

» Med anden igen när han dör. 6)

- 5) May he live, but now he is mine (yet I declare mine he is), it consequence of my loan. No, exclaims Sorrow and answers, no let me retain my son.
- 4) I was the person that made him (of me he has been shaped). Yes but I gave him life. As Jove said this, Earth came, saw the Figur and spoke (uttered herself):
- 5) From me, from my bosom he is torn (robbed), and I reclair what I have lost. Your right enswered Jove shall be examined: Saturn shall decide between us (determine our dispute).
- 6) He gave this sentence (he judged): May no one complain! This image (he) belongs to you all. Thou Jove! who gave him life, take it again with his soul, when he dies.

- » Du Jord! til din egendom göre
 » Hans ben. Göm dem åter i frid.
- » Dig Sorg! Dig sin mor han tilhöre » Sin helæ besvärligæ tid. 7)
- » Från dig skall, så länge han andas, » Han aldrig bli skild någon dag.
- » Din suck med hans anda skall blandas; » Din blick med hans anletes drag. « 8)

Så Allmagtens utslag blef gifvet,
Och menskan, i kraft af Dess bud,
Blef tilhörig Sorgen i lifvet;
I döden — Jorden och Gud. 9)

Om Ledsnaden 1).

Ledsnaden, säger man, är vår farligaste fiende 2). Det tror jag nog. Hon är värre än döden och förgängelsen 3). Hon beröfvar 4) oss känslan af lifvets behag 5), utan at, som dessa, beröfva oss sak-

- 7) Theu Earth! make to thy possession his benes. Hide them again in peace. To thee, Sorrow! to thee, his mother, he is to belong his whole troublesome time.
- 8) From thee he shall, as long as he breathes, never be separated any day. Thy sigh shall be mixed with his breath, thy look with the features of his face.
- 9) So the decree of the Almighty was given, and man, in consequence of that (his command), is to belong (became belonging) to Sorrow for life; in death to Earth and to God.
- Wearisomeness. 2. Most dangerous enemy. 3. Destruction. 4. To deprive. 5. Sense of the pleasures of life.

naden deraf. Man har kallat henne en förminskning 6) af vår varelse. Denna metafysiska jargon vill säga i förnuftigt språk 7), at hon beröfvar oss de angenäma känslor 8), som göra vår sällhet. Man saknar 9) hvad man vill eller kunde njuta 10). En bokvurm leds 11) efter sina böcker, en älskare efter sin skönas 12) umgänge. En resande främling 13) efter stillheten af sin lugnare hembygd 14).

Helvetius påstår 15), at det är ledsnaden som vi hafve at tacka för en stor del af vår varelses fullkomlighet. Det vill säga 16): (ty man måste ofta förklara 17) hvad en filosof vill säga) det vill då säga, til deras uplysning 18), som äro det mindre än jag, at ledsnaden, som satt oss i behof af nya sysslor och nöjen 19), fört 20) oss til upfinning af dessa konster och vetenskaper 21), som förädla och förljufva 22) sammanlefnaden 23). I det falleg 24) är hon en plågo-ande 25), som födt 26) englar.

Man skulle kunna säga, om man ville vara fin, 27), at Helvetius har orätt 28). Det är icke ledsnaden, det är snarare behaget af arbete, som alstrat dessa vetenskaper och dessa konster. Ledsnaden har aldrig 29) frambragt något annat än oduglighet

^{6.} Diminution. 7. Language. 8. Pleasing sensations. 9 To miss. 10. To enjoy. 11. To grow sad. 12. Mistress. 13. Travelling stranger. 14. More peaceful home. 15. To maintain. 16. That is to say. 17. To explain. 18. Information. 19. In want of new occupations and pleasures 20. To lead. 21. Arts an sciences. 22. To charm. 25. Society. 24. In that case. 25. A fury. 26. To bring forth. 27. Subtil. 28. At his orate, to be in the wrong, 29. To breed, to pro-

och afsmak 30). Det är hennes motsatta goda ande 31), arbetsnöjet 32), som föder nytta och sällhet 33). Ledsnaden var alltid ofruktsam 34). De Gamle hafva haft rätt 35) at föreställa 36) henne lam, med hängande hufvud 37), blekt ansigte 38) och ryckningar af vämjelse 39) vid alla ämnen 41).

Kanske måste man dock göra en åtskillnad 41). Det gifves en fullkomlig 42) ledsnad, och en ledsnad för ögonblicket 43). Denna, sednare 44) är ej annat än tomhet 45) på känslor, en saknad af nöjet, som drifver oss at söka det: den förra 46) är en afsmak för alla, och en sjukdom 47). Dessa begge slag 48) skiljas åt som hunger och äckel 49); *).

duce. 50 Futility and disgust. 31. Good Genius. 32 Love of labour. 35. Which brings benefit and happiness. 34. Unfruitful. 35. The Ancients have been in the right. 36. To represent. 37. Head. 58. Pale countenance. 39. Shrugs of displeasure (loathing). 40. At all subjects. 41. Distinction. 42. Complete, standing. 43. Moment. 44. Latter. 45. Vacancy, want. 46. The former. 47. Disease. 48. These two kinds. 49. Loathing.

⁵⁾ The reader will find the continuation of this piece among the collected works of C. G. Leopold, T. 111, p. 458.

DEN ALLMÄNNA BÖNEN.

Ofversatt från Engelskan.

O Fader! hvad Du månde heta, Jehovah, Jofur, eller Gud: De vise Dina stadgar veta, De vilde känna Dina bud.

Du varelsernas första källa, Som ingen dödlig än förstod. Må evigt denna sanning gälla, At jag är blind, och Du är god!

Du gaf förmögenhet at skilja I detta mörker ondt från godt; Och lemnade åt menskans vilja Den frihet ej naturen fått.

Låt allt, som strider mot Din ära, Låt allt, hvaraf den blir förökt, Långt mer än helvetet förfära, Långt mer än himlen blifva sökt!

Låt mig i tacksamt minne sluta
- Allt godt, som Du mig lemnat har:
Ty menskor lyda, då de njuta,
Gud är betald, när menskan tar.

Låt mig ej all Din godhet skränka Inom den krets, som jag bebor: Jag tusen verldars Gud Dig tror, Då tusen verldar kring mig blänka.

Låt mig ej tro Du skulle ge Åt mig den magt at åskan tända, THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER,

Translated by Mr. N. L. SJÖBERG.

FATHER of All! in ev'ry age, ... In ev'ry clime ador'd,

By saint, by savage, and by sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord?

Thou Great First Cause, least understood, Who all my sense confin'd

To know but this, that Thou art good, And that myself am blind;

Yet gave me, in this dark estate,
. To see the good from ill;
And binding nature fast in fate,

Left free the human will.

What conscience dictates to be done, Or warns me not to do,

This, teach me more than hell to shun, That, more than heav'n pursue.

What blessings Thy free bounty gives, Let me not cast away; For God is paid when man receives:

T' enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to earth's contracted span,
Thy goodness let me bound.
Or think Thee Lord alone of man,
When thousand worlds are round.

Let not this weak, unknowing hand Presume Thy bolts to throw, Och hämnden kring om jorden sända Til den jag tror Din fiende.

Om jag gör rätt, o låt mig vinna Mer styrka på den väg jag far! Om jag går villse, låt mig finna Den stråten jag förlorat har!

Må Du mig aldrig se förmäten, Om någon nåd Du mig vill ge! Må Du mig aldrig missnöjd se, Om någon gång jag blir förgäten!

Hvad andra brutit må bli glömdt! Hvad andra lida må jag ömma! Må Du en gång om mig så dömma, Som jag om alla andra dömt!

Fast jag är svag, är det min styrka. At ha min anda ifrån Dig:
I dag, ehvad som händer mig,
Må jag Dig värdigt kunna dyrka!

Bröd, helsa, frid, den lotten blif, Som Du i dag må mig beskära! Allt annat neka, eller gif, Allt som det sämjes med Din ära.

Åt Dig, Du högsta varelse, Som rymden til Ditt tempel spände, Och jorden satt til altare, Må alla röster lässång ge! Må alla rökverk blisva tände! And deal damnation round the land,
' On each I judge Thy foe.

If I am right, Thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay:

If I am wrong, oh! teach my heart To find that better way.

Save me alike from foolish pride, Or impious discontent,

At aught Thy wisdom has deny'd, Or aught Thy goodness lent.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy shew to me.

Mean tho' I am, not wholly so, Since quick'ned by Thy breath:

O lead me wheresoe'er I go, Thro' this day's life or death.

This day, be bread and peace my lot: All else beneath the sun,

Thou know's if best bestow'd or not, And let Thy will be done.

To Thee, whose temple is all space, Whose altar, earth, sea, skies, One chorus let all Beings raise!

)ne chorus let all Beings raise. All nature's incense rise!

Om frammande ord i Svenska Språket 1).

Ifrån äldsta tider 2) hade Svenska språket blifvit upblandadt med främmande ord. Troligen 3) har någon sammanblandning skett 4) emellan det språk Asarne hitförde 5), och det som talades af landets äldsta inbyggare 6); men dess beskaffenhet 7) och följder kunna af oss svårligen 3) kännas 9) och bestämmas 10). Språket tog sedermera efter hand sin form och sitt lynne 11). Behof och tilfälligheter 12) hafva tid efter annan upfyllt det med lån ifrån åtskilliga tungomål 13). Förnämligast hafva dock de främmande ord vi äga, kommit ifrån dessa fem språk: Latinen, Engelskan, Danskan, Tyskan 14) och Franskan, &c. &c.

Då Christendomen infördes, fingo vi helt visst ur Engelskan flera 15) ord. Begge språkens gemensamma ursprung 16), som vid denna epok visade 17) sig i större likhet än nu för tiden, gjorde dock införlifvandet 18) af dessa ord lätt, och utan betydlig 19) verkan på uttal och skrifssätt 20); och skulle någon sådan hafvå inträffet 21), förlo-

^{1.} On foreign words in the Swedish language, (extracted from the preface to the Transactions of the Sw. Academy, p. 51). 2. Remotest times. 3. Probably. 4. At she, to happen, to take place. 5 At hitfora, to bring hither. 6. Inhabitants. 7. Nature. 8, Hardly. 9. To know. 10. To determine. 11. Genius, turn. 12. Chance, occurrence. 15. Different languages. 14. The German. 15. Several. 16. Common origin. 17. To show. 18. Incorporation, naturalization. 19. Material. 20. Pronunciation and orthography. 21. To occur,

rar den sig i en âlderdom, der undersökningen 22) blir svår 23), om icke omöjlig 24).

to arrive, to take place. 22. Investigation, scrutiny. 23. Difficult.

SAMTAL.

DIALOGUES.

God morgon. God dag. Good morning. Good day. God afton. Farväl. Good eyening. Farewell. How do you do, Sir? Hur mår Herrn? Hur står det til? How are you? Hur har Herrn mått? How have you been? Well, God be thanked! Bran Gud vare laf! Very well, I thank you. Rätt bra, jag tackar. Jag mår rätt väl nu; men I am very well now; but jag har varit illa sjuk. I have been very ill. Jag beklagar det mycket; I am very sorry for it; men jag är glad at se but I am glad to see. you well again. Herrn åter frisk. Arnar Herrn resa längre Do you intend to travel i afton? farther this evening? Nej, jag blir qvar här i natt. No, I remain here to night. Jag ärnar hvila här öfver I intend to sleep here to night. natten. Blir Herrn ock quar? Do you stay likewise, Sir? Jag reser hela natten. I shall travel all night. Jag (tycker om) at resa 'om natten: I (like) to travel by night; Ty det är svalare då. Because it is cooler then.

Man möter ej så mycket One does not meet so folk. much people. Hyart ärner Herrn resa? Whither do you intend to travel. Sir? Tänker Herrn resa långt? Do you think to travelfar? Jag reser til Harwich, I am travelling to Harwich, och derifrån far jag til and from thence I shall Sverige sail for Sweden. Vet Herrn när Paketen Do you know, Sir, when the packet goes? går? Jag går med et skepp. I go in a ship. Paketen går i morgon, The packet goes to morrow, if the wind is fair. om vinden är god. Är Herrn säker på det? Are you sure of that, Sir? Vet Herrn det visst? Do you know it for certain, Sir? Ja, det är ganska säkert. Yes, it is very certain. It is uncertain. Det är osäkert. I am sure of it. / Jag är viss på det. Hvilken väg reser Herrn What road do you take from hence, Sir? härifrån? Jag tänker mig ock til I also intend to go to Harwich. Harwich. Låt oss då göra sällskap. Let us then make a party. Låt oss resatilsammans. Let us go together. I have my own carriage. Jag har egen vagn. Travel with me. Åk med mig. Jag är Herrn mycket för- I am much obliged to you,

bunden.

Jag

Sir.

Herrns tilbud. fer.

Det ar et vackert land. It is a fine country.

Vägen är ganska god: The road is very good:

Har Herrn sitt pass? Have you your passport. Vi maste upge vara namn: We must give in our names.

Ar allt färdigt? Is every thing ready?

Fattas ingenting? Is nothing wanted?

Har Herrn glömt någon- Have you forgot any ting?

ting? thing:
Är allt betaldt? Is every

Är allt betaldt? Is every thing paid?

Har Herrn liqviderat om Have you settled about fragten? the freight?

Allt är bestyrdt. All is arranged.

När ska vi gå om bord? When are we to go on board?

Strax; detta ögonblick. Immediately; this moment.

Are sakerna om bord? Are the things on board? Ar allt i båten? Is every thing in the boat?

Kom låt oss gå. Come let us go.

Har Herrn'varit på sjön Have you been on the sea förut? before?

Jag har varit i Ost-In- I have been in the East-dien. Indies.

Jaghar seglat mycketom- I have sailed a good deal kring.

Det är vackert väder. It is fine weather.

Det blåser alldeles icke. It does not blow at all.

Det begynner blass. Vi ha en god vind. Det blåser hårdt. få en storm. Det begynner regna. Hör Herrn askan? Det blixter. Det ljunger. Blixt; Ljungeld. Thordön: Askdunder. Vi ha refvat seglen. Stormen har lagt sig. Stormen är förbi; stor- The storm is blown over, men har uphört. Vi ha vackert nu. Det är skönt väder. na mig? bok?

låna?

ken bok Herrn vill.

skrifning.

Har Herrn någon sådan? Have you any such? . Har Herrn någon resbe- Have you any travels

It begins to blow. We have a fair wind. It blows hard.

Det ser ut som skulle vi It looks as if we should have a storm.

It begins to rain. Do you hear the thunder? It lightens.

Lightning; Flash of light-Thunder. of |ning. We have reefed the sails. The storm is laid.

has ceased. We have it fine now,

It is beautiful weather. Har Herrn en bok at lä- Have you a book to lend me, Sir?

Kan Herra läna mig en Can you lend me a book, Sir?

Hvilken bok vill Herrn What book do you wish to borrow?

Jag kan läna Herrn hvil- I can lend you any book you choose.

Jag ville låna en resbe- I wished to borrow a book of travels.

skrifning öfver Syerige? through Sweden?

Jeg har två eller tre til I have two or three at min Herres tjenst. your service.

Tycker Herrn om resbe-

Do you like travels, Sir? Herrn bor läsa Catteaus You should read Catbeskrifning öfver Sve-TEAU's description of Sweden *). rige.

Här är Küttners resa i Hereis Küttner's travels in Danmark och Sverige. Denmark and Sweden †). Har Terrn Acerbi's resa? Have you got Acerbi's

Travels?

Hvad tycker Herrn om

How do you like it? den?

Om hans upgifter få vi Concerning his statements snart tilfälle at döm- we shall soon be able to judge. ma.

Jag har stor anledning at I have great reason to tvifla på deras rigtighet. doubt the truth of them.

Hans bok är icke väl'om- His book is not well spoktalad i nagon jurnal.

Hvad har Herrn emot What have you against Acerbi? Acerbi?

tan misstänkte, och den

Hans låga sätt at vanstäl- His low manner of misla karakterer, at göra representing characters, förtjenstoch Gudsfruk- making merit and piety suspected, and ridiculredliga enfalden löjlig. , ing honest simplicity.

en of in any review.

^{*)} A general view of Sweden, translated from the French. †) See Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels.

. Hvad skepp är det vi se?. What ship is it we see? Det ser ut som en fregatt. It looks like a frigate. Det är et köpmans fartyg. It is a merchant's vessel. Shall we hail it? Ska vi preja det? Låt oss hissa flaggen. Let us hoist our colours. Det tyckes vara djupt lastadt. It seems to be deep laden. Det är et Engelskt skepp. It is an English ship. Hyarifrån kommer Ni? Whence do you come? Jag kommer från Östersjön. I come from the Baltick. Hvad last har Ni inne? What cargo have you? Jag har jern och bräder. I have iron and deals. Stål, koppar, tjära. Steel, copper, tar. Beck, talg, hampa. Pitch, tallow, hemp. Lin, timmer, master. Flax, timber, masts. Stäfver och tran. Staves and train-oil. Hvart skall Ni gå? Whither are you bound? Jag ärner mig til London. I'am bound for London. Jag önskar er en lycklig I wish you a happy voyresa. age. Har Ni mött någon ka- Have you met any privapare? teer? Sag ni den stora flottan? Did you see the large fleet? Alla skeppen voro i Sun- All the ships were in the det. Sound.

När lemnade Ni lotsen? When did you leave the

pilot?

I förrgårs afton,

Har Ni nagon fisk? Lät oss försöka at fiska, Let us try to fish. Det är en kolja, En flundra. En tunga, en karp, En kabiljo, En sill, en makrill. Kräftor och musslor. Låt oss försöka at meta. Let us try to angle. Här är en metref. Hvad är det vi se? 'Ar det land eller moln? Is it land or clouds?

Det är Svenska landet. Hvem kommer der? Hvem är i båten? Det är en fiskarbåt. Behöfva vi en lots? Kom på däck. Det är en hög klippa.

In the evening on the day before yesterday. Have you got any fish? Hyad slags fisk är det? What kind of fish is that? Den stora är en torsk. The large one is a cod. Hvad kellar Ni denhär? What do you call this? It is a haddock, A flounder. A sole, a carp. A codfish, A herring, a mackerel. Har Ni nagon hummer? Have you got any lobsters? Crawfish and muscles, Here is a fishing line. Sätt en sill på kroken. Pute herring on the hook. What is it we see? Viäropå Svenska kusten. We are on the Swedish coast.

'Tis 'the Swedish shore, Who comes there? Who'is in the boat? It is a fishing boat, Detarlotsen som kommer. It is the pilot that comes. Do we want a pilot? Come on deck. It is a high rock.

Hvad är det för et torn? What tower is that? Det är en fästning. It is a fortress. Hvar ska vi landa? Where shall we land? Låt oss gå i land här. Let us go a shore here. Ropa kajut-vakten. Call the cabin-boy, Vi måste snygga oss: We must adjust ourselves, Vi måste kläda oss. We must dress ourselves. Här är en skål med vatten. Here is a bason of water. Bring the soap here. Tag hit tvålen. Lend me a razor. Låna mig en rakknif. Jag kan ej raka mig sjelf. I cannot shave myself. Have you washed your-Har Herrn tvättat sig? self. Sir?

Jag är strax färdig. Huru många ska ro? Kan Herrn visa mig vä- Can you show me the gen?

Var så god och säg mig Be so kind as to tell me vägen. the way. I do not know the way

Jag hittar *) alldeles icke.

Det är en vacker gata. It is a fine street. Hvad är detta för et hus? What house is this? Hvem bor har? Hvad heter detta ställe? What is this place called?

Det är et värdshus,

Har Ni rum at hyra ut? Do you let lodgings?

I am ready immediately. How many shall row?

way, Sir?

at all.

Who lives here?

It is a tavern.

^{*)} At hitta, to find, to know the way. Jag hittar sjelf, I know the way myself.

Hvad skall jag betala? Bär in mina saker. Är min koffert der? Jag saknar ingenting.

Kan jag få bo i ert hus? May I lodge in your house? Hvad begär Niiveckan? What do you ask a week? What must I pay? Bring in my things. Hvar är min kappsäck? Where is myportmanteau? Is my trunk there? I miss nothing.

Om mat och drick.

Jag är hungrig. Jag känner mig hungrig. I feel myself hungry. Jag vill ha fisk til förrätt. I will begin with fish. aborrar.

Har ni ingen hvitling? Är soppan god? soppa. Tycker Herrn ejom kött. Don't you like broth,

soppa?

About eating & drinking.

I am hungry. Ge mig någonting at äta. Give me something to eat. Hvad kan jag få at äta? What can I have to eat? Har Ni någonting färdigt? Have you any thing ready? Hvad har Nitil middagen? What have you for dinner? Lat mig se matsedeln. Let me see the bill of fare? Ni har al, gädda och You have eel, pike, and

pearches. Vill Herrn ha färsk lax? Would you like fresh salmon?

Have you no whitings? Is the soup good? Gif mig en tallrik art- Bring me a plate of peasesoup,

Sir

Jag har lust at smaka den. I have a mind to taste it? Hyad könrätter har Nil What meat have you?

Kokadt eller stekt. Boiled or roasted. Var god och ge mig et I'll thank you for a piece stycke bröd. of bread. Är oxsteken god? Is the roast-beef good? Kalfstek, fårstek. Roast veal, mutton, Grisstek, lamstek. Roast pork, lamb. Vill Herrn smaka pud- Would you taste the pudding, Sir? dingen? Dricker Herrn vin? Do you drink wine? Är vinet godt? Is the wine good? Let me have a glass of Ge mig et glas vin. wine. Do you eat radishes?

Ater Herrn radisor? Jag tycker mer om sallaten. Här är ost, smör. Vill Herrn ha svagdricka Would you have tableefler öl? Har ni någon porter? Jag har Stockholms öl.

I like the sallad better. Here is cheese, butter. beer or ale? Have you any porter? I have Stockholm's stoutale.

Om kläder.

About dress.

Skicka efter en skräddare. Send for a taylor, ... Hattmakare, skomakare. Hatter, shoemaker. Ni måste göra mig en You must make me a great surtut, en frack, en coat, a frock, a waistcoat, a pair of breeches. vest, et par byxor. Hvilken färgakall det bli? What colour shall it he? Hvar är profvet? Hyad kostar batten? ting tyättadt åt sig?

Här är en tvätterska. skjorta, näsduk, strumpor, calesonger.

Hvar äre mina skor? Här är et par stöflar. nageltång. et par hängslor. Brukar Herrn spännen? Do you wear buckles? mina handskar?

Om en resa.

När ska vi resa? lar.

Where is the pattern? What does the hat cost? Behöfver Herrn nagon- Do you want to have any thing washed for you, Sir

Here is a laundress. Tag hit en ren halsduk, Bring me a clean neckcloth, shirt, pockethandkerchief, stockings, drawers.

Where are my shoes? Here is a pair of boots, Ar harfrisorn kommen? Is the bair-dresser come? Ni måste klippa mitt hår, You must cut my hair. En kam, en sax, poma- A comb, a pair of scissars. da, puder, tandborste, pomatum, powder, toothbrush, nail-nippers. Köp mig et par skoband, Buy me a pair of shoestrings, a pair of slings, Hyar är min käpp och Where is my stick and my gloves?

Of a Journey.

When shall we set off? Du måste beställa hästar. You must bespeak horses? Jag har försett mig med I have provided myself löspengar och småsed- with change and småll banknotes.

Jag har femton riksdaler I have fifteen rixdollars i smamynt *). in change,

Huru manga hastar be- How many horses do we hofva vi? want?

Hästerne äro förspände. The horses are put to. Hvilken väg ska vi ta? Which road shall we take?

Jag maste taga afsked. I must take leave.

Kör öfver bron. Drive over the bridge.

Hur långt är det til nä- How far is it to the next sta håll? stage?

Sex fjerdingsväg. Six quarters of a mile.

En och en half mil ell.

-halfannan mil **). One mile and a half.

Hvar står milstolpen? Where stands the mile-(fjerdingstolpe.) stone?

Kör på. Jag vill gå up- Drive on. I will walk up för backen. the hill.

Kör ej så fort. Don't drive so fast,

Hall. Lat hästerne stå Stop. Let the horses stand littet. a little.

Kör fram. Vi äro nu Drive up. We are now framme. arrived at the place.

Ardetta gästgifvargården? Is this the inn?

Hvar är hållkarlen? Where is the ostler?

^{?)} Forty-eight Swedish shillings make a rixdollar, besides which there are silver-coins of 32, 16, 8, 4, and 2 shillings. It depends on the course of exchange how many rixdollars of the Bank of Sweden go to a pound sterling — commonly between four and five.
**) We generally count six English miles to one Swedish.

Har ni hästar inne? Sätt för genast. Jag skall skynda mig. Hvad har jag at betala? What have I to pay? Tre daler *) milen. koppar-dalrar? Låt oss ge oss af.

Ivem rar om det huset? Who is the owner of that Hvem bor der?

gar?

Det hör til Kronan, staden?

Du kör galet. Får jag bo hos Er?

Jag behöfver två rum. I want two rooms.

kammare, et förmak. parlour.

Téet är färdigt.

Have you horses at hand? Put them to immediately. I will make haste.

Three dollars a mile.

Räknar Ni silfver- eller Do you count by silver or copper dollars?

Let us set off.

Gaf du nagra drickspen- Did you give any drinkmonev?

house?

Who lives there? It belongs to the King. Hvar ska yi köra in i Where shall we put up in

town? You drive the wrong way. May I lodge with you?

Jag behöfver en säng- I want a bed-room,

Ni maste koka mig kaffe. You must make me some coffee.

The tea is ready.

^{*)} There are eighteen copper- and six silver-dollars to a rixdollar.

A SHORT

VOCABULARY

01

SUCH WORDS AS ARE IN COMMON USE.

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTRES AND FIGURES WHICH ARE PLACED BY THE WORDS.

v a. r, 2, 5, signifies an Active Verb of the 1st, 2d, or 3d Conjugation.
d. r, 2, 5, — a Demi Passive Verb of the 1st, 2d, or 3d Conjugation.

2. 1, 2, 3, 4, - An Irreguler Verb of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th Class.

ed. — en Adjective.

. - a noun used only in the Singular number.

. - a Noun used only in the Plural number.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, when standing by nouns, denote their different declerations.

e. masculine or feminine; g. neuter

By referring these abbreviations to the Grammar, the reader will easily discover not only the gender of a noun, (whether he must use en or et, see p. 16) but also what termination he is to give it in the plural number. And in the same manner the inflections of the different verbs may be ascertained by comparing them with the paradigms.

Abate, Slå af *), minska, a. Abode, Boning, 2. Able, Skicklig, ad. i stånd. Above, Öfver.

I am able, Jag ür i stånd. About, Omkring.

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⁴⁾ At slå signifies to best. It is an irregular Verb of the third class.

Jag slår, imperf. Jag slog (see p. 40) but instead of the participles elett, slådd, slådt; we use slagit, slagen, and slages.

Abroad, Ute, Utomlands. Absence, Franvaro, s. c. Absent, Frånvarande, ad. Abuse, Missbruk 5. ovett, s.m. Amiable, älskvärd, ad. Accept, Emottaga. i. 2. Accident, Händelse, 3. Accuse, Anklaga, a. 1. Ach, Värk, 2, Smärta, 1. Acknowledge, Erkänna, a. 2. Ancient, Gammal, ad. Acquaintance, Bekantskap, 3. Angry, Vred, Ond, ad. Admittance, Tilträde, 4. Admonish, Förmana, a. 1. Annual, Arlig, ad. Adorn, Pryda, a. 2. Advance, Försträcka, a. 3. Answer, Svara, a. 1. Advantage, Förmån, 3. Advice, Råd, 5. Affirm, Bekräfta, a. 1. Afflict, Bedröfva, a. 1. Afraid, Rädd, ad. After, Efter. Again, Igen, Age, Ålder, 2. Agreeable, Angenäm, ad. Ague, Frossa, 1. Aim, Syfte, 4. Afsigt, 3. Air, Luft, s. c. Ale, öl, s. n. Alien, Utländning, 2. Almost, Nästan. Alone, Allena. Also, Också, Ock.

Although, Ehuru: Altitude, Höjd, 3. Always, Alltid. Amicably, Vänligt. Among, Bland. Amount, Belopp, 5. Anchor, Ankar, 5. #. Anker, Ankare, 5. c. Answer, Svar, 5. Ant, Myra, 1. Anxiety, Oro, s. c. Any, Någon, pl. Några. Apology, Ursäkt, 3. Apparel, Klädnad, 3. Appear, Synas, d. 3. Appearance, Utseende, 4 Appetite, Matlust, s. o. Apple, Aple, 4. Appoint, Bestämma, a. 2. Appraise, Värdera, a. 1. Apprehension, Fruktan, s.c. Apprentice, Lärling, 2. Approach, Nalkas, d. 1. Approve, Gilla, a. 1. Arch, Båge, 2. Ardent, Ifrig, ad.

Arm, Arm, 2. Arm, Beväpna, a. 1. Armour, Rustning, 2. Around, Rundtomkring. Arrive, Ankomma, i. 4. Arrow, Pil, 2. Art, Konst, 3. Artist, Konstnär, 3. Ascend, Upstiga, i. 2. Ashes, Aska, s. c. Ask, Fråga, a. 1. Aspire, Estersträfva, a. 1. Ass, Asna, 1. Assassin, Mördare, 5. Assert, Bekräfta, a. 1. Assist, Bistå, i. 3. Assistance, Bistand, 5. As soon as, S& snart som. Base, Nedrig, ad. Assure, Försäkra, a. 1. Attachment, Tilgifvenhet. Attain, Upnå, a. 2. Attendant, Medfölje, 4. Attentive, Upmärksam, ad. Beat, Slå, i. 2. Attest, Betyga, a. 1. Attorney, Advokat, 3. Aught, Något. Aunt, Faster, Moster, 2. Austral, Sydlig, ad. Autumn, Höst, 2. Average, Haveri, 3. Avow, Tilstå, i. 3.

Awake, Vaken, ad. Awake, Väcka, a. 3.

Baby, Litet barn. Bachelor, Ungkarl, 2. Bacon, Flask, s. n. Bad, Elak, ad. Bag, Säck, Påse, 2. Bail, Borgen, s. c. To bail, Ga i borgen. Baker, Bagare, 5. Ball, Boll, 2. Bal, 3. Banish, Förvisa, a. 3. Bar, Rigel, Disk, 2. Bargain, Köp, 5. Barge, Slup, 2. Barrel, Tunna, 1. Basket, Korg, 2. Bay, Hassvik, 2. Beam, Bjelke, Sparre, 2. Beard, Skägg, s. n. Beauty, Skonhet, 3. Bee, Bi, 4. Beer, Dricka, s. n. Before, För, Förut. Beg, Begära, a. 2. Beggar, Tiggare, 5. Begin, Begynna, a. 3. Behaviour, Upförande, . n.

Belief, Tro, s. c. Believe, Tro, a. 2. Bell, Klocka, 1. Belong, Höra til. Below, Nedom. Bend, Böja, a. 2. Berry, Bär, 5. Bespeak, Beställa, a. 2. Bet, Vad, 5. Between, Emellan. Bible, Bibel, 2. Big, Stor, Tjock, ad. Bill, Räkning, Sedel, 2. Bill of fare, Matsedel, 2. Billow, Bölja, 1. Bind, Binda, i. 2. Bird, Fågel, 2. Black, Svart, ad. Blanket, Filt, 2. Bleed, Blöda, a. 2. Bless, Välsigna, a. 1. Bliss, Sällhet, 3. Blood, Blod, . c. Blow, Slag, Hugg, 5. Blow, Blåsa, a. 3. Blue, Blå, ad. Boast, Skryta, i. 2. Body, Kropp, 2. Boil, Koka, a. 1. Bolt, Rigel, Bom, 2. Bonnet, Mössa, 1.

Bore, Nafvare, 5. Borrow, Låna, a. 1. 3. Boundary, Gräns, 3. Bounty, Varfning, 2. Box, Ask, 2. Låda, 1. Boy, Gosse, Pojke, 2. Brain, Hjerna, 1. Brandy, Cognac, s. c. Swedish Brandy, Branvin, s. o. Bread, Bröd, 5, Break, Bryta, i. 2. Breakfast, Frukost, 2. Breeches, Byxor, p. Brick, Tegel, 5. Bride, Brud, 2. Bridge, Bro, 2. Bridle, Tom, Tygel, 2. Bring, Bringa, i. 4. Brisk, Frisk, ad. Broad, Bred, ad. Broker, Mäklare, 5. Brook, Bäck, 2, Brown, Brun, ad. Brush, Borste, 2. Buckle, Spänne, 4. Bundle, Bunt, 2. Buoy, Ankarboj, 2. Burden, Börda, 1. Burial, Begrafning, 2. Burn, Brinna, i. 1. · Burn, Bränna, a. 2.

Bush, Buske, 2. Butter, Smör, s. m. Buy, Köpa, a. 3. By, Vid, Genom. By-and-by, Rattou.

Cabin, Kajuta, 1. Cable, Ankartag, 5. Cage, Fågelbur, 2, Calf, Kalf, 2. Vada, 1. Call, Ropa, Kalla, a. 1. Calling, Embete, 4. Kall, 5. Channel, Kanal, 3. Calm, Lugn, Stilla, ad. Candle, Ljus, 5. Candlestick, Ljusstake, 2. Cap, Mössa, 1. Capacity, Skicklighet, 3. Capital, Hufvudstad, 3. Captain, Capten, 3. Captive, Fånge, 2. Card, Kort, 5. Karda, 1. Care, Omsorg, 3. Akt, s. o. Chicken, Kyckling, 2. Careful, Aktsam, ad. Carpet, Golfmatta, 1. Carrot, Morot, 3. Cart, Karra, 1. Cash, Contant, 3. Castle, Slott, 5. Cause, Orsak, 3. Cautious, Försigtig, ad. Gave, Hâla, 1. Grop, 2.

Cease, Uphöra, a. 21 Certain, Viss, ad. Certainly, Visserligen. Certainty, Visshet, s. o. Chace, Jagt, 3. Chair, Stol, 2. Chalk, Krita, s. c. Chamber, Kammare, 5. Chance, Händelse, 3. Change, Vexel, 2. Change, Vexla, a. 1. Charcoal, Kol, 5. Charm, Intaga, i. 2. Chaste, Kysk, ad. Cheap; Billig, ad. Cheat, Bedrägeri, 3. Cheerful, Munter, ad. Cheese, Ost, 2. Cherry, Kersbar, 5. Chew, Tugga, a. I. Child, Barn, 5. Chill, Kyla, s. c. Chimney, Spis, Skorsten, 2. Choice, Val, 5. Choose, Välja, a. 2. Do you choose? Befallen !?. Christmas, Jul, 2. Church, Kyrka, 1. Cinnamon,

Cinnamon, Kanel, J. c. Circle, Cirkel, 2. Circumstance, Omständig- Compass, Compass, s. c. Citizen, Borgare, 5. [het, 3. Compassion, Medhdande, 4. City, Stad, 3. Civil, Höflig, ad. Claim, Anspråk, 5. Claw, Klo, 3. Glean, Ren, ad. Clear, Klar, ad. Cloak, Kappa, i. Clock, Klocka, 1. Ur, 5. Close, Sluta, Afsluta, a. 1. Cloth, Kläde, 4. Clothes, Kläder, p. Cloud, Moln, 5. Coach, Vagn, 2. Coachman, Kusk, 2. Coal, Stenkol, 5. Coarse, Grof, ad. Coast, Kust, 3. Coat, Rock, 2. Coin, Mynt, 5. Get a cold, Få en förkylning. Count, Räkna, a. 1. Colour, Farg, 3. Colours, Flagga, Fana, 1. Comb, Kam, 2. Come, Komma, i. 4. Comfort, Tröst, s. c. Common, Allman, ad.

Common, Allmanning, 2: Company, Sällskap, 5. Compel, Tvinga, i. 1. Competency, Utkomst, J. o. Conceal, Fördölja, a. 2. Conduct, Upförande, s. z. Confidence, Förtroende, 4. Congregation, Församling, 2: Conquest, Eröfring, 2. Conscience, Samvete, 4. Consent, Bifall, 5 Consist, Bestå, i. 3. Consult, Rådfråga, a. 1. Consume, Förtära, d. 2. Contain, Innehålla, 🕹 24 Continent, Fast land: Contrive, Utfinna, i. 1. Convict, Öfverbevisa, a. 3. Copper, Koppar, s. c. Corn, Korn, 5. Liktorn, 2. Corner, Horn, 5. Cold, Kall, ad. Köld, s. o. Cost, Kosta, a. 1. Kostnad, 3. Land, pl. Länder. Fädernesland, s. n. Country, (Fosterland, i. n. Fosterjord, s. e. Fosterbygd, s. er Couple, Et par.

Cow, Ko, 3. Cow-pock, Skyddskoppor, p. Dead, Dod, ad. Crack, Knäppa, a. 3. Cream, Grädda, s. c. Creator, Skapare. Creature, Kreatur, 5. Creep, Krypa, Smyga, i. 2. Death, Dod, 2. Crew, Besättning, 2. Crowd, Folkhop, 2. Cruel, Grym, ad. Cruelty, Grymhet, 3. Cruise, Kryssa, a. 1. Crush, Krossa, a. 1. Crust, Skorpa, t. Cry, Ropa, s. 1. Grata, i. 2. Decline, Afböja, s. 2. Cunning, Listig, ad. Cup, Kopp, 2. Cure, Kur, 3. Currants, Vinbär, 5. Curtain, Gardin, 3. Custom, Vana, 1. Tull, 2. Customhouse, Tullhus, 5. Cut, Skära, i. 1.

Daily, Daglig, ad. Dagligen. Defray, Betala, a. 3. Damage, Skada, a. 1. Damp, Fuktig, ad. Danger, Fara, 1. Dare, Våga, a. 1. Dark, Mörk, ad. Dawn, Dagas, d. 1.

Day, Dag, 1. , Deaf, Döf, ad. Deal, Brade, 4, Del, 2. Deal, Dela, a. 1. Dear, Dyr, ad. Debt, Skuld, 3. Deceit, Bedrägeri, 3. Deceive, Bedraga, i. 2. Decent, Anständig, ad. Decide, Afgöra, a. 2. Deck, Dack. Declare, Förklara, a. 1. Decree, Beslut, 5. Deduct, Afdraga, i. 2. Deem, Dömma, a. 2(Deep, Djup, ad. Deer, Hjort, 2. Defect, Fel, 5. Brist, 3. Defence, Försvar, 5. Defend, Försvara, a, 1. Defer, Upskjuta, i. 2. Defy, Trotsa, a. 1. Degree, Grad, 3. Delay, Droja, a. 2. Delight, Förnöjelse, 3. Deliver, Befria, a. 1. Demand, Pastaende, 4.

Demand, Fordra, a. 1. Deny, Neka, a. 1. Depend, Lita (på), a. 1. Depth, Djup, 5. Desart, Ödemark, 3. Descend, Nedstiga, i. 2. Deserve, Förtjena, a. 3. Design, Afsigt, 3. Desire, Astundan, s. o. Destiny, Bestämmelse, .3. Destroy, Förstöra, a. 2. Detain, Qvarhâlla, i. 2. Detect, Uptäcka, a. 3. Determination, Beslut, 5. Detest, Afsky, a. 2. Devotion, Andakt, s. c. Dew, Dagg, s. c. Dial, Solvisare, 5. Die, Dö, i. 3. Direct, Ställa, a. 2. Dirt; Smuts, s. c. Discharge, Afskeda, a. 1. Disease, Sjukdom, 2. Displease, Misshaga, a. 1. Distance, Afstånd, 5. Distant, Aslägsen, ad. Distress, Nöd, s. c. Disturb, Oroa, a. 1. Ditch, Dike, 4. Dive, Dyka, a. 1. Divide, Dela, a. 1.3.

Divine, Gudomlig, ad. Do, Göra, a. 2. Dog, Hund, 2. Door, Dörr, 2. Down, Dun, 5. Down, Ned. Dram, Qvintin, 5. Sup, 2. Draught, Dryck, 3. Draw, Draga, i. 2. Dreadful, Förskräcklig, ad. Dream, Drom, 2. Dress, Klada, a. 2. Dress, Klädnad, 3. Drink, Dricka, i. s. Droll, Löjlig, ad. Drum, Trumma, 1. Drunk, Drucken, ad. Dry, Torr, ad. Torka, a. t. Duck, And. pl. Ander. Duke, Hertig, 2. Dusk, Skymning, s. c. Dust, Stoft, Dam, s. n. Dusty, Dammig, ad. Duty, Skyldighet, 3. Dwell, Bo, a. 2. Dye, Färg, 3.

Each, Hvarje. Ear, Öra, pl. Öron. Early, Tidigt. Earn, Förtjena, a. 1.

Earnest, Allvar, s. n. Earth, Jord, s. c. Earthenware, Krukkärl, 5. Ease, Lätta, Lindra, a. 1. Easy, Lätt, ad. Eat, Ata, imperf. At. Eclipse, Förmörkelse, 3. Eel, Al, 2. Egg, Egg, 5. Elbow, Armbåge, 2. Elk, Elg, 2. Eloquent, Vältalig, ad. Else, Annars. Embark, Gå om bord. Emetic, Kräkmedel, 5. Eminence, Höjd, Höghet, 3. Expect, Vänta, a. 1. Emperor, Kejsare, 5. Empty, Tom, ad. Töma, a. 2. Expedient, Utväg, 2. Enable, Sätta i stånd. End, Slut, Ändamål, 5. Endless, Oändelig, ad. Engine, Spruta, 1. Enjoyment, Njutning, 2. Ensign, Fändrik, 2. Ensure, Assecurera, a. 1. Enter, Gå in. Entry, Förstuga, 1. Equinox, Dagjemning, 2. Evade, Undfly, a. 2. Even, Afven.

Evening, Afton, 2. Event, Händelse, 3. Ever, Alltid. Evil, Ond, ad. Exalted, Uphöjd, ad. Excell, Öfverträffa, a. 1. Except, Undantaga, s. 2. Exception, Undantag, 5. Exchange, Börs, 2. Exchequer, Rentkammare, 5. Excite, Üpväcka, a. 3. Exclude, Utsluta, s. 2. Excuse, Ursäkt, 3. Emancipation, Frigörelse, 3. Exertion, Bemödande, 4. Exhort, Upmuntra, a. 1. Exorbitant, Öfverdrifven, ad. Expectation, Vantan, s. c. Explain, Förklara, a. 1. Expose, Utsätta, s. 4. Express, Uttrycka, a. 3. Extend, Utsträcka, a. 3. External, Utvertes. Extinguish, Utsläcka, a. 3. Extract, Uldraga, c. 2. Extreamly, Ganska. Extricate, Utveckla, a. 1. Eye, Öga, pl. Ögon. Eyebrow, Ögonbryn, 5. Eyelid, Ögonlock.

Face, Ansigte, 4. Fact, Verk, 5. Gerning, Fade, Förvissna, a. 1. Fagot; Risknippa, 1. Faint, Syag, Matt, ad. Fair, Vacker, Täck, ad. Fair, Marknad, 3. Faith, Tro, s. c. Lära, 1. Faithfull, Trogen, ad. Fall, Fall, 5. Falla, i. 2. False, Falsk, ad. Fame, Rygte, 4. Famine, Hungersnöd, s. c. Famous, Rygtbar, ad. Fancy, Tycke, 4. Far, Långt, How far? hur Finger, Finger, 2. Farm, Arrende-jord. [langt? Finish, Sluta, a. 1. Farrier, Hofslagare, 5. Farther, Längre. Fast, Fort. Fat, Fet, ad. Fate, Öde, 4. Father, Fader, pl. Fäder. Fathom, Famn, 2. Fault, Fel, 5. / Fear, Fruktan, s. c. Feather, Fjäder, 2. Fee, Lön, 3. Arfode, 4. Fees, Drickspengar. Feel, Känna, a. 2. Feeling, Känsla, 1.

Fellon, Missdådare, 5. 2. Ferry, Färja, 1. Färja, a. 1. Fertile, Fruktbar, ad. Fetch, Hemta, a. 1. Fetters, Fjättrar, p Fever, Feber, 2. Few, Få, comp. Färre. Fickle, Ostadig, ad. Field, Fält, 5. Mark, 3. Fig, Fikon, 5. Fight, Batalj, 3. Fight, Strida, a. 2. Slåss (p. 74) Fill, Fylla, a. 2. Final, Slutlig, ad. Fine, Fin, Skön, ad. Fir, Furuträd, 5. Tall, 2. Fire, Eld, 2. Fireside, Brasa, 1. Fish, Fisk, 2. Fiska, a. t. Fit, Passande, Beqvam, ad. Fix, Fästa, a. I, Flame, Låga, 1. Flannel, Flanell, 3. Flap, Upslag, 5. Flat, Flat, Platt, Slät, ad. Flax, Lin, s. n. 'Flea, Loppa, 1. Fleet, Flotta, 1. Flesh, Kött, s. n.

Flexible, Böjlig, ad. Flight, Flygt, Flykt, s. c. Fling, Kasta, a. 1, Float, Flyta, i. 2. Drifta, a. 1. Fox, Raf, 2. Flog, Piska, a. 1. Flood, Flod, 3; Floor, Golf, 5. Flour, Mjöl, s. n. Flow, Flyta, i, 2. Rinna, i. 1. Pree, Fri, ad. Flówer, Blomma, 1, Fly, Fluga, 1. Fly, Fly, a, 2. Flyga, i. 2. Freight, Fragta, a. 1. Fog, Dimma, 1. Fold, Lägga (i. 4.) ihop, Follow, Följa, a. 2. Folly, Dårskap, 3. Food, Mat, Föda, s. c. Fool, Narr, Tok, 2. Foot, Fot, pl. Fötter, 3. Forbid, Förbjuda, i. 2, Forehead, Panna, 1. Foreigner, Utländning, 2, Forfeit, Förverka, a. 1. Forge, Smedja, 1. Smida, a. 2. Fruit, Frukt, 3. Forgery, Förfalskning, 2. Forget, Förgäta, i. 2. Glöm- Frying pan, Stekpanna, t. Forgive, Förlåta, i. 2. [ma. Fort, Skans, Fästning, 2. Fortune, Lycka, Rikedom, 2, Fume, Anga, 1. Foul, Ful, Skamlig, ad. Foundation, Grundval, 2,

Foundling, Hittebarn, 5. Fountain, Källa, 1. Fowl, Höns, 5. Frame, Ram, 2. France, Frankrike. Fraternity, Brorskap, 5. Fraud, Svek, 5. Bedrägeri, 3. Freeze, Frysa, i. 2. Freight, Fragt, 3. Laddning, Frequent, Vanlig, ad. Frequent, Besöka, a. 3. Fresh, Färsk, Ny, ad. Friend, Van, 3. Qvakare, 5. Friendship, Vänskap, s. c. Fright, Förskräckelse, s. c. Fright, Förskräcka, a. 3. Fringe, Frans, 2. Frog, Groda, 1. From, Från. Frugal, Sparsam, ad. Fry, Steka (a. 3.) i panna. Fulfil, Fullgöra, a. 2. Fully, Fullkomligen. Fun, Skämt, 5. Lek, 2. Funeral, Likfärd, 3.

Furious, Rasande, ad.
Furnace, Ugn, Masugn, 2.
Furnish, Förskaffa, a. 1.
Furr, Pelsverk, 5.
Further, Vidare,
Further, Befordra,
Future, Tilkommande, ad.

Gain, Vinst, 3. Vinna, i. 1. Gloss, Glans, s. o. Gale, Blast, s. c. Gall, Galla, s. c. Gallows, Galge, 2. Game, Spel, 5, Game, (Birds) Vildt, s. c. Garden, Trädgård, 2. Garment, Klädning, 2. Garret, Vindskammare, 5, Garrison, Garnison, 3. Garter, Strumpband, 5. Gate, Port, Ingang, 2, Gather, Samla, a. 1. Gay, Glad, Munter, ad. Generous, Adelmodig, ad. Gently, Sakta. Genuine, Oförfalskad, ad. German, Tysk, ad. Ghost, Ande, 2. Holy Ghost, Den Helige An. Grass, Gras, s. n. Giddy, Yr, ad. Gift, Gåsva, 1.

Gilt, Förgyld, ad.

Ginger, Ingefära, 🎝 👶 Girdle, Gördel, 2. Girl, Flicka, v. Give, Gifva, imp. Gaf. Glass, Glas, 5. Glaze, Glasera, a. 1. . Gloomy, Mörk, Dyster, ad. Glory, Ara, s. c. Pris, s. n. Glove, Handske, 2. Glue, Lim, s. n. Gnat, Mygg, 2. Goal, Fängelse, 4. God, Gud, 2. Gold, Guld, s. n. Good, God, ad. Goods, Gods, s. n. Egendom, 2. Goose, Gås, pl. Gäss. Gooseberry, Krusbar, 50 Gospel, Evangelium. Gout, Gikt, s. c. Gown, Klädning, 2. Night-gown, Hattrock, 2; Grace, Nåd, s. c. Bön, 3. Grain, Korn, 5. Grape, Vindrufva, 1. Grasp, Gripa, i. 2. de. Grater, Rifjern, 5. Rasp, 2. Grave, Graf, 2. Grave, Allvarsam, ad.

Gravel, Grue, Klappersten, z. Hackney-coach, Hyrvagu, 2. Hail, Hagel, 3. Gravy, Steksaft, 3. Grease, Smörja, 1. Fett, s. n. Hair, Hår, 5. Great, Stor, comp. Storre. Hall, Sal, 2. Greedy, Snal, Sniken, ad. Ham, Skinka, t. Green, Gron, ad. Hand, Hand, pl. Händer. Handkerchief, Näsduk, 2, Greens, Grönsaker, p. Handle, Skaft, 5. Grey, Grå, ad. Grief, Sorg, 3. Oro, 4. c. Handsome, Vacker, ad. Grieve, Sörja, a. 2. Handspike, Batshake, 2. Grean, Sucka, Pusta, a. 1. Hang, Hanga, 4. 2. Grocer, Kryddkrämare, 5. Hansel, Handsól, s. n. Happen, Hända, Råka, a. 1. Groin, Ljumske, 2. It happen'd, Det hände. Groom, Stalldräng, 2. I happen'd, Jag råkade. Grow, Växa, a. 3. Blifva. Gruel, Hafresoppa, 1. Happy, Lycklig, Säll, ad. Guard, Vakt, 3. Vakta, a. 1. Happiness, Sällhet, 3. Guess, Gissa, a. I. Harbour, Hamn, 2. Guest, Gäst, 3. Hard, Hård, Svår, ad. Guide, Leda, a. 2. Harden, Härda, a. ı. Guilt, Brott, 5. Hardly, Svårligen, Knappt. Hardship, Svårighet, 3. Guilty, Brottslig, ad. Guittar, Citra, 1. Hare, Hare, 2, Gulf, Hafsvik, 2. Afgrund, 3. Harm, Harm, s. c. Oförrätt, 3. Gum, Kåda, s. c. Gom, 2. Harness, Sele, 2. Gums, Tandkött, 5. Harrow, Harf, 2. Harvest, Skörd, 2. Gun, Bössa, r. Kanon, 3. Gunpowder, Krut, s. m. Haste, Hast, s. c. Hat, Hatt, 2. Gypsy, Spåkärng, 2. Hate, Hat, s. n. Habit, Vana, 1. Klädning, 2. Haughty, Högfärdig, ad.

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Hawk, Hök, 2. Hay, Hö, s. n. Hazy, Töcknig, Fuktig, ad. High, Hög, ad. Head, Hufvud, 5. Headach, Hufvudvärk, s. z. Hint, Vink, 2. Heal, Hela, Bota, a. 1. Health, Helsa, s. c. To your good health, Skal! Hog, Galt, 2. Svin, 5. Heap, Hop, 2. Hear, Höra, a. 2. Hearken, Lyssna, a. 1. Heart, Hjerta, 4. Hearty, Frisk, Rask, ad. Heat, Hetta, s. o. Heave, Häfya, a. 2. Lyfta, a. 1. Honest, Arlig, ad. Heaven, Himmel, 2. Heavy, Tung, Svår, ad, Hedge, Häck, 2. Heedless, Vårdslös, ad. Heel, Häl, Klack, 2. Height, Höjd, 3. Topp, 2. Heir, Arfving, 2. Helm, Styre, 4. Roder, 5. Help, Hjelp, s. c. Hjelpa, a. 3. House, Hus, 5. Hem, Fåll, 2. Fålla, 6. 1. Men, Höna, 1. Hence, Härifrån, Heps, Nypon, 5, Herb, Ört, 3. Here, Här. Hero, Hjelte, 2,

Hide, Hud, 2. Hide, Gömma, a. s. Hinder, Hindra, a. 1. Hire, Hyra, 1. Hyra, a. 2. Hoarse, Hes, ad. Hoist, Hissa, a. I. Hold, Fäste, 4. Hålla, & 2, Hole, Hål, 5. Håla, 1. Holy, Helig, ad. Home, Hem, 5. Àt home, Hemma, Hoof, Hästhof, 2. Hook, Hake, Krok, 2, Hoop, Tunnband, 5, Hops, Humle, s. c. Hope, Hopp, s, n. Horse, Hast, 2. Hot, Het, ad. Hour, Time, 2, Hug, Omfamna, a. 1. Hulk, Skråf (af et skepp) 5. Hull, Rum (i et skepp) 5, Humble, Ödmjuk, ad. Hungry, Hungrig, ad. Hunt, Jaga, a. 1. Hurricane, Orkan, 3.

Hurry, Brådska, Hast, s. c. Improbable, Oliklig, ad. Hurt, Skada, s.c. Skada, a. 1. Improper, Qtilborlig, ad. Hush, Nedtysta, a. 1. Hut, Koja, 1. Huzza! Hurra! Hymn, Psalm, Lafsang.

Ice, Is, 2. Idle, Lat, Vardslös, ad. Idol, Afgud, 2. If, Om. Ignorance, Okunnighet, s. o. Incredible, Otrolig, ad. Ill, Sjuk, ad. Illegal, Olaglig, ad. Illness, Sjukdom, 2. Image, Bild, 3. Imitate, Esterapa, a. 1. Immense, Omätlig, ad. Immortal, Odödlig, ad. Immovable, Orörlig, ad. Impart, Meddela, a. 1. Impartial, Opartisk, ad. Impediment, Hinder, 5. Imperfect, Ofullkomlig, ad. Inform, Underrätta, a. 1. Impertinence, Näsvishet, s. c. Infuse, Ingjuta, i. 2. Importance, Betydenhet, s. c. Ingraft, Inympa, a. 1. Imposition, Bedrägeri, 3. Ingrave, Gravera, a. 1. Impression, Intryck, 5.

Husband, Man, pl. Männer. Improve, Förbättra, a. 1. Impudence, Oförskämdhet. Impunity, Strafflöshet, s. c. Impure, Oren, ad. Inattention, Oaktsamhet, 3. Incapable, Oduglig, ad. Inch, Tum, pl. Tum, c. Incision, Inskärning, 2. Income, Inkomst, 3. Increase, Tilvaxa, a. 3. Incurable, Obotlig, ad. Indeed, I sanning, Indisposed, Opasslig, ad. Induce, Förmå, a. 2. Inexhaustible, Outöslig, ad. Infamous, Nedrig, ad. Infant, Barn, 5. Infection, Smitta, 1. Inferior, Samre, Lagre. Infinite, Oändelig. Impatience, Otalighet, s. c. Insirm, Svag, Utlefvad, a. d. Inflexible, Oböjlig, ad. Impiety, Ogudaktighet, s. c. Ingenious, Qvick, Slug, ad. Inhabitant, Invânare, 5.

Injection, Insprutning, 2. Ink, Bläck, s. n. Inkhorn, Bläckhorn. Inlet, Öppning, 2. Inmost, Innerst. Inn, Skintsgård, 2. Innocent, Oskyldig, ad. Inoculate, Ympa, a. 1. Inquire, Esterfråga, a. 1. Inquisitive, Fragvis, ad. · Insensible, Känslolös, ad. Insert, Infora, a. 2. Insist, Påstå, i. 3. Insolent, Oförskämd, ad, Install, Installera, a. 1. instance, Exempel, 5. Instantly, Strax. Instead, I stället. Institute, Inrätta, a. 1. Insult, Förolämpa, a. 1. Insure, Assekurera, a. I. Intend, Arna, a. 1. Intention, Assigt. Interior, Inre. Internal, Invertes. Interpret, Uttolka, c. 1. Interr, Begrafya, i. 2. Interrupt, Asbryta, i. 2. Interval, Mellantid, 3. Interview, Möte, 4. Intimate, Förtrolig, ad.

Intimidate, Skräma, a. 2. Intire, Hel och hållen. Intirely, Helt och hållet. Into, Uti. Intreat, Bönfalla, Anhålla. Intrenchment, Förskansning. Invent, Upfinna, i. 1. Invoice, Faktura, r. Iron, Jern, s n. (raw metal). Iron, Jern, 5. (manufactured). Iron-monger, Jernkrämare. Irresistible, Oemotståndelig. Irritate, Agga, Upreta, a. 1. Island, Ö, 2. Itch, Skabb, Klåda, s. o. Item, Så ock. Ivory, Elfenben, 5. Jack, (Boot) Stöfvelknekt, 2, Jacket, Tröja, Jacka, 1. Jaundice, Gulsot, s. o. Jaw, Käft, Kindbåge, 2. Jay, Kaja, 1. Jest, Skämt, 5. Jew, Jude, 2. Jewel, Juvel, 3. Join, Förena, a. 1. Joiner, Snickare, 5. Joke, Skämt, 5. Jolly, Lustig, Rolig, ad. Journey, Resa, r. (by land). Joy, Glädje, v. c.

Knot, Knut, 2.

Judge, Domare, 5. Judgment, Urskillning, s. c. Know, Veta, i.4. Kanna, Jug, Krus, 5. Juice, Saft, 3. Jump, Hopp, 5. Hoppa, a. 1.

Jury, Nämnd, 3. Justice, Rättvisa, s. o. Justly, Rättmätigt.

Kay, Kaj, s. c. Reel, Köl, 2. Keen, Skarp, Hvass, ad. Keep, Hålla, Behålla, i. 2. Kernel, Kärna 1. och Kärne 2. Lamp, Lampa, 1. Kettle, Kittel, 2. Key, Nyckel, 2. Kick, Sparka, a. 1. Kidney, Njure, 2. Kill, Döda, Slagta, a. 1. Kind, God, Huld, Öm, ad. Larboard, Babord. Kindness, Godhet, Huldhet. Lard, Ister, s. n. King, Konung, Kung, 2. Kiss, Kyss, 2. Kyssa, a. 3. Kitchen, Kök, 5. Kitten, Kattunge, 2. Knapsack, Kappsäck, 2. Knee, Knä, 4. Knife, Knif, 2. Knight, Riddare, 5. . Knit, Knyta, i. 2. Sticka, i. 1. Lazy, Lat, Trög, ad.

Knowledge, Kunskap, 3 Knuckle, Knöl, 2. Labour, Arbete, 4. Verk. Lace, Spets, 2. Snore, 4. Lad. Gosse, 2. Ladder, Stege, 2. Ladle, Slef, 2. Lady, Fru, 2. Fruntimmer, Lake, Sjö, Insjö, 2. Lame, Lam, Ofardig, ad. Land, Land, 5. Lands, & 1. Lane, Gränd, 3. Language, Språk, 5. Lanthorn, Lykta, L Lap, Sköte, s. n. Knä, 4. Larder, Skafferi, 3.

Large, Stor, ad.

Lark, Lärka, 1. Lash, Slag, Hugg, 5.

Late, Sen, ad.

Knock, Slå, i. 3. Knacka, a. 1. Leach, Blodigel, 2.

Laugh, Skratta, a. 1. Law, Lag, 2.

Lawful, Laglig, ad.

Lead, Bly, s. n. Leaf, Löf, 5. Leakage, Läckage, s. n. Leaky, Otät, Läckig, ad. Lean, Mager, ad. Lean, Luta, a. 1. Learn, Lära, Höra, a. 2. Least, Minst. Leather, Läder, 5. Leave, Afsked, Lof, 5. Leave, Lemna, a. I. Lee, Lä, s. n. Left, Venster. Lefthand, Venstra handen. Link, Länk, 2, Leg, Ben, 5. Lägg, 2. Legal, Laglig, ad. Leisure, Ledighet, & o. Lemon, Citron, 3. Lend, Läna, 1. 3. Length, Längd, 3. Less, Mindre. Lessen, Minska, a. 1. Lesson, Lexa, 1. Lärdom, 2. Letter, Bokstaf, 3. Bref, 5. Level, Jemn, Slät, ad. Levy, Utskrifning, 2. Liberty, Frihet, 3. Library, Bibliotek, 3. 3.

Life, Lif, 5.

Lift, Lyfta, a. 1.

Light, Lätt, Ljus, ad. Light, Ljus, Sken, 5. Light, Lysa, a. 3. Lighten, Blixtra, Ljunga, a. t. Lighten, (Ease) Lätta, a. 1. Lightning, Blixt, 2. Ljungeld, Like, Lik, ad. Lika, a. t. Likeness, Likhet, c. c. Limb, Lem, 2. Lime, Kalk, s. c. Limp, Halta, a. 1. Line, Lina, 1. Snöre, 4. Lining, Foder, 5. Lint, Linskaf, s. n. Lion, Lejon, 5. Lip, Läpp, 2. Liquid, Flytande, ad. List, Lista, r. Listen, Lyssna, a. 1. Little, Liten, ad. Live, Lefva, a. 2. Liver, Lefver, 2. Load, Last, 3. Lass, 5. Loadstone, Magnet, 3. Lobster, Hummer, 2. Lock, Lås, 5. Läsa, a. 3. Lodging, Boningsrum, 5. Lick, Slicka, a, 1. Slå, i. 2. Lofty, Hög, Stolt, ad. Loin, Länd, 3. Look, Blick, 2. Se, i. 3.

Loss. Förlust, 3. Loud, Gäll, Högljudd, ad. Love, Kärlek, s. o. Lovely, Täck, Alskyard, ad. Marrow, Merg, s. c. (Alskare 5. Lover, | Alskarinna, 1. Louse, Lus, pl. Löss. Low, Lag, ad. Lump, Massa, 1. Stycke, 4. Matches, Svafvelstickor, 1. Luncheon, Litselmiddag, s. c. Mate, Styrman. Lungs, Lungor, sing. Lunga. Mathematics, Matematik, s. c. Lustre, Glans, s. o. Sken, 5. Matrimony, Agtenskap, 3. Luxury, Yppighet, s. c. Lyre, Lyra, 1. Mad, Galen, ad. Maid, Piga, 1. Jungfru, 3. Mail, Post, 3. Postväska, 1. Mean, Låg, Ringa, ad. Make, Göra, a. 2. Male, Hanne, 2. Malt, Malt, s. n. Man, Man, pl. Män. Man, Menniska, r. Man of War, Örlogs-skepp. Mediator, Medlare, 5. Mane, Man, 2.

Manly, Manlig, ad.

Manner, Sed, 3. Sätt, 5.

Manure, Gödsel, s. c.

Many, Många, ad.

Loose, Lös, ad.

Marble, Marmor, s. c. Mark, Märke, 4. Market, Marknad, Pris, 3. Marriage, Giftermål, 5. Marsh, Kärr, 5. Moras, 3. Mason, Murmästare, 5. Mat, Matta, 1. Match, Parti, 3. Matter, Amne, 4 Materie, 3. Mature, Mogen, ad. Maxim, Grundsats. 3. Meadow, Ang, 2. Meal, Mål, 5. Måltid. 3. Means, Medel, 5. Mean, Mena, a. 1. Measles, Messling, s. o. Measure, Mått, 5. Meat, Kött, s. n. Kötträtt. 3. Medium, Medelväg, s. c. Meet, Möta, a. 3. Råka, a. 1. 3. Member, Lem, 2. Ledamot, 3. Memory, Minne, 4. Mend, Laga, Andra, or 1. Map, Karta, 1. Sjökort, 5. Mention, Omtala, a. 1. 3.

Mercy, Nad, s. c. Merry, Lustig, Glad, ad. Message, Budskap, 5. Meteor, Luft-tecken, 5. Midwife, Jodgumma, 11 Mile, Mil, 2. Milk, Mjölk, s. c. Mill, Qvarn, 2. Mind, Sinne, 4. Märka, a. 3. Muscle, Muskel, 2. Mine, Grufva, 1. Minor, Omyndig, ad. Mischief, Ofog, 5. Skada, 1. Mutiny, Myteri, 3. Misery, Elande, 4. Misfortune, Olycka, 1. Mislead, Förleda, a. 2. Miss, Jungfru, Mamsell, 3. Nail, Nagel, Spik, 2. Mistake, Misstag, 5. Misstaga, Naked, Naken, ad. Mistress, Fru, Matmor, 2. [i. 2. Name, Namn, 5. Misty, Töcknig, ad. Mix, Blanda, a. 1. Mock, Gäcka, a. 1: Modest, Sedig, Blygsam, ad. Nasty, Oren, Ful, ad. Moist, Fuktig, Money, Penningar, p. Month, Månad, 3. Moon, Mane, 2. Morning, Morgon, 2. Mortar, Mortel, 2. Moss, Laf, 2. Mossa, 1.

... Mother, Moder, 2. Merit, Förtjenst, 3. Förtjena. Motion, Rörelse, 3. Stolgång, Move, Röra, a. 2. Flytta. [2. Mould, Form, 2. Forma, a. 1. Mountain, Berg, 5. Mouth, Mun, 2. Mud, Gyttja, Dy, s. c. Multitude, Myckenhet, 3. Murder, Mord, 5. Mustard, Senap, .. o. Muster, Mönstra, a. 1. Mutton, Fårkött, s. n. Mystery, Hemlighet, 3. Namely, Nemligen. Nap, Lur,'s.c. Lura, Slumra. Narrow, Trång, Smal, ad. Native, Inföding, 2. Moment, Vigt, s. c. Ögonblick, Naval Engagement, Sjöslag. 15. Navel, Nafle, 2. Naughty, Elak. ad. Navy, Krigs-Flotta, 1. Near, Nära, Närbelägen, ad. Neat, Nätt, Täck, ad. Necessity, Nödvändighet, 3.

Neck, Hals, 2. ية , Neckcloth, Halsduk Need, Nod, s. c. Needle, Synâl, 2. Needs, Nödvändigt. Neighbour, Granne, 2. Nabo, Oblong, Aflang, ad. Nest, Naste, Bo, 4. Never, Aldrig. New, Ny, Färsk, ad. News, Nytt, Nyhet, 3. Next, Näst. Nice, Vacker, Läcker, ad. Nickname, Öknamn, 5. Night, Natt, pl. Nätter. Nimble, Vig, Snabb, ad. Nod, Nick, 2. Nicka, a. 1. Noise, Buller, 5. Noon, Middagstid. Nose, Näsa, 1. Nothing, Ingenting Notion, Begrepp, 5. Tanke. Oil, Olja, 1. Novelty, Nyhet, 3. Now, Nu. Number, Tal, Antal, 5. Numberless, Otalig, ad. Nurse, Sköterska, 1. Wet-Nurse, Amma, I. Nutmeg, Muskott, 5. Nutriment, Föda, s. c.

Oak, Ek, 3. Oar, Åra, 1. Obedient, Lydig, ad. Obey, Lyda, a. . 2. Object, Föremål, 5. Neglect, Försumma, a. t. Obligation, Förbindelse, 3. 13. Obstacle, Hinder, Motstånd. Obstinate, Envis, ad. Obstruction, Förstoppning. Obtain, Erhålla, i. 2. Obvious, Tydlig, ad. Occasion, Tilfalle, 4 Occupy, Innehafva. Occur, Förekomme, i. 4. Odd, Udda, Sällsum, ad. Offence, Skada, 1. Förtret, 3. Offend, Förtörna, a. J. Office, Tjenst, 3. Kontor, 5. Post-Office, Post-Konter, 5. Often, Ofta. Ointment, Smörjelse, 3. Nourish, Föda, Nära, a. 2. Oister, Ostra, pl. Ostron, c. Old, Gammal, ad. Omit, Underlåta, i. 2. Once, Engang, Fordom. Only, Endast, Allenast. Open, Öppen, ad. Opiate, Sömndryck, 3.

Oppress,

Oppress, Förtrycka, a. 3. Palate, Gom, 2. Doulent, Rik, Förmögen, ad. Pale, Blek, ad. Ore, Malm, 3. Oriental, Österländsk, ad. Origin, Ursprung, 5. Ornament, Prydnad, 3. Ostentation, Skryt, 5. Otherwise, Annars. Oven, Ugn, 2. Over, Öfver. Out, Ut. Outlet, Utgång, 2. Outside, Utsida, 1. Outwork, Utanverk, 5. Owe, Vara skyldig. Owl, Uggla, 1. Own, Egen, ad. Owner, Agare, 5. Ox, Oxe, 2.

Pace, Gang, s. c. Steg, 5. Pack, Packa, a. 1. P dlock, Utanias, Hänglas, 5. Pear, Paron, 5. : 1ge, Sida (i en bok) 1. ail, Ämbar, 5. l'ain, Möda, Plaga, I. Paint, Farg, 3. Smink, 5. Paint, Måla, a. 1. Pair, Par, 5.

Drder, Ordning, 2. Påbud, 5. Palpable, Handgriplig, ad. Pamphlet, Ströskrift, 3. Pan, Panna, 1. Pane, Fönster-ruta, 1. Paper, Papper, 5. Parcel, Bunt, 2. Knyte, 4: Ostler, Hållkarl, Stalldräng, 2: Parchment, Pergament, 5. Parish, Socken, 2. Parsley, Persilja, s. c. Parsnip, Palsternacka, 1. Part, Del, 2. Lott, 3. Part, Dela, a. i. Skilja, a. 2. Partly, Dels. Pass, Passera, a. 1. Path, Stig, Väg, 2. Patience, Talamod, s. c. Paw, Ram, Tass, 2. Pawn, Pant, 3. Pay, Betalning, 2. Pay, Betala, a. 3. Pea, Art, 3. Peace, Fred, 3. Lugn, s. n. Pearch, Aborre, 2. Peasant, Bonde, pl. Bönder. Peek, Spets, Pik, 2. Peel, Skal, 5. Pen, Penna, 1. Penetrate, Genomtränga, a. 2.

Pensive, Tankfull, ad. People, Folk, 5. Pepper, Peppar, s. c. Perfect, Fullkomlig, ad. Perform, Uträtta, a. 1. Perhaps, Kanske. Peril, Fara, 1. Perish, Förgås, d. i. Perjury, Mened, 3. Permit, Tillåta, i. 2. Perpetual, Beständig, ad. Perry, Paron-vin. Personal, Personlig, ad. Persuade, Öfvertala, a. 1.3. Plain, Slät, ad. Slätt, 3. Pert, Näsvis, ad. Peruse, Genomläsa, a. 3. Pestle, Mortel-stöt, 2. Pew, Bank (i kyrkan), 2. Phrase, Talesätt, 5. Pick, Plocka, Hacka, a. 1. Pickle, Lake, s. c. Picklock, Dyrk, 2. Pickpocket, Ficktjuf, 2. Picture, Målning, 2. Piece, Stycke, 4. Piety, Gudsfruktan, s. c. Pig, Gris, Galt, 2. Pigeon, Dufva, 1. Pike, Gadda (afish) 1. Pik, 2. Poison, Förgift, s. n. Pill, Piller, 5. Pillow, Kudde, 2. Polite, Höflig, ad.

Pilot, Lots, 2. Pin, Knappnål, 2. Pincers, Hoftang, 3. Pinch, Nypa, a. 3. Pine, Gran, 2. Pious, Gudfruktig, ad. Pipe, Pipa, r. Pirate, Sjöröfvare, 5. Pit, Grop, 2. Parterr, 3. Pitch, Beck, s. n. Höjd, 3. Pitcher, Stenkrus, 5. Kruks. Pity, Medlidande, s. n. Place, Plats, 3. Ställa, a. 2. Plain, Släta, Jemna, a. 1. Plank, Planka, r. Plant, Plantera, a. 1. Plate, Tallrik, 2. Silfverkärl. Play, Spel, 5. Komedi, 3. Pleasant, Behaglig, ad. Please, Behaga, a. 1. If you please, Om ni behagar. Pleasure, Noje, 4. Pledge, Pant, 3. Försäkran, Plenty, Ymnighet, s. c. Plow, Plog, 2. Plum, Plommon, 5. Point, Udd, Spets, 2. Poker, Eldgaffel, 2.

Pomatum, Pomada, 1. Pond, Dam, 2. Poop, Bakstam, 2. Poor, Fattig, ad. Pope, Pafve, 2. Pork, Svinkött, s. n. Port, Hamn, 2. Portvin. Porter, Barare, 5. Postage, Postpenningar, p. Postpone, Eftersätta, t. 4. Pot, Potta, 1. Stop, 5. Potatoes, Potater, pl. Potates. Prince, Prins, Furste, 2. Poultry, Fjäderfä, s.n. Höns. Princess, Prinsessa, 1. Pound, Mark, 3. Pour, Gjuta, c. 2. Strömma. Prison, Fängelse, 3. Powder, Puder, s.n. Pulver, 5. Privy, Privet, 5. Power, Magt, 3. Valde, 3. Practice, Öfhing, 2. Prate, Prata, a. 1. Pray, Bedja, i. 4. Prayer, Bön, 3. Prayerbook, Psalmbok, 3. Preach, Predika, a. 1. Precipice, Brant, 3. Bradjup, Preface, Företal, 5. 15. Prefer, Föredraga, i. 2. Prepare, Laga (a. 1.) til. Present, Skänk, 3. Present, Närvarande, ad. Presently, Strax,

Preserves, Syltsaker, pt Press, Bokpress, 2. Press, Trycka, a. 3. Pressa, a. Presume, Förmoda, a. i. Pretence, Förevändning, 2. Pretend, Påstå, i. 3. Pretension, Anspråk, 5. Prevalent, Rådande, ad. Prevent, Förekomma, i. 4. Price, Rris, 5. Varde, 4. Pride, Högmod, s. n. Print, Tryck, Kopparstick, 5. Prize, Pris, 3. Byte, s. n. Procure, Förskaffa, a. 1. Produce, Frambringa, t. 4. Produce, Afkastning, s. c. Progress, Framsteg, 5. Promise, Löfte, 4. Lofva, a. 1. Promote, Befordra, a. 1. Proof, Prof, Bevis, 5. Property, Egendom, s.c. Art. Propose, Foreslå, i. 3. Preserment, Besordran, s.c. Propriety, Tilbörlighet, s.c. Prosperity, Välgång, s. c. Protection, Beskydd, 5. Proud, Högfärdig, Stolt, ad. Provoke, Reta, Förarga, a. s. Proxy, Fullmägtig. Quill, Penna, 1. (Oskuren). Prunes, Sviskon, 5. Quilt, Sängtäcke, 4. Public, Allman, ad. Quire, Bok, (papper) 3. Publican, Krögare, 5. Quit, Lemna, a. 1. Puff, Skryt, s. n. Snutt, 2. Quiver, Darra, a. 1. Pull, Draga, i. 2. Rycka, a. 3. Pulpit, Predikstol, 2. Rabbet, Kanin, 3. Pump, Pump, 2, Pumpa, a. 1. Race, Slägte, 4. Lopp, 5. Radish, Radisa, 1. Punish, Straffa, a. 1. Purchase, Köpa, a. 3. Black Radish, Rättika, 1. Pure, Pur, Ren, ad. Rag, Trasa, 1. Purpose, Ändamål, 5. Rage, Rasa, a. 1. Raseri, 3. Purse, Pung, 2. Rail, Ledstång, 3. Purser, Skepps-Skrifvare, 5. Rain, Regn, s. c. Rainbow, Regnbage, 2. Pursue, Fullfölja, a. .2. Push, Stöt, 2. Stöta, a. 3. Rainy, Reguig, ad. Put, Sätta, i. 4. Ställa, a. 2. Rank, Rang, s. c. Rad, 3. Putrid, Rutten, ad. Ransom, Lösepenning, 2. Puzzle, Bryderi, 3. Rapid, Hastig, ad. Rapture, Förtjusning, s. c. Rascal, Skurk, 2. Qualified, Skicklig, ad. Quality, Egenskap, 3. Art, 3. Rash, Oforvagen, ad. Quantity, Myckenhet, s. c. Rate, Värdera, c. 1. Quarrel, Träta, 1. Gräl, 5. Ratify, Stadfästa, a. 1. Quarter, Fjerndel, 2. Pardon. Ravage, Plundra, a. 1. Quay, Kaj, 2. Stenbrygga, 1. Rave, Yra, Rasa, a. 1. Queen, Drottning, 2. Raw, Ra, ad. Quench, Släcka, a. 3. Ray, Stråle, 2. Question, Fråga, 1. Razor, Rakknif, 2. Quick, Lefvande, ad. Reach, Räcka, a. 3.

Quiet Stilla, ad.

Read, Läsa, a. 3.

Ready, Färdig, ad. Reason, Förnuft, s. n. Receipt, Recept, Qvittens, 3. Remember, Paminna, a. 3. Receive, Emottaga, i. 2. Remote, Aflägsen, ad. Recently, Nyligen. Reckon, Rakna, a. 1. Reckoning, Räkning, 2. Recollect, Komma ihåg. Recovery, Aterfaende, s. n. Repent, Angra, a. 1. Rectify, Rätta, a. 1. Red, Röd, ad. Redeemer, Aterlösare, 5. Redress, Andring, 2. Reef, Ref, 5. Refer, Hänvisa, a. 3. Refresh, Förfriska, a. 1. Refreshment, Förfriskning, 2. Resist, Emotstå, i. 3. Refuge, Tilflykt, 3. Refuse, Vägra, a. 1. Regard, Aktning, s. c. Reject, Förkasta, a. 1. Reign, Regering, 2. Rein, Töm, 2. Relate, Berätta, a. t. Relation, Berättelse, 3. Relief, Hjelp, s. c. Relish, Smak, s. c. Tycka om. Revoke, Aterkalla, a. 1. Rely, Lita på, i. 2. Remain, Blifva quar, (p.83). Rib, Refben, 3.

Remark, Anmärka, a. 3. Remedy, Bot, s. c. Remove, Flytta, a. 1. Renew, Förnya, a. 1.. Repair, Laga, Förbättra, a. 1. Repeat, Uprepa, a. 1. Recreation, Muntring, s. c. Report, Rygte, 4. Berätta, a. 1. Repose, Hvila, s. c. Represent, Föreställa, a. 2. Reproach, Förebråelse. . Redemption, Aterlösning, 2. Request, Begära, Begäran, s. c. Rescue, Rädda, Frälsa, a. 1. Resemble, Likna, a. t. Reside, Vistas, d. 1. . Resign, Afträda, a. 2. Resolve, Besluta, i. 2. Rest, Hvila, Sömn, s. o. Restore, Återställa, a 2. Retail, Dela, Minutera, a. 1. Retain, Behålla, i. 2. Return, Atervanda, a. 2. Revelation, Uppenbaralse, 3. · Revenge, Hämnd, Hämnas, d. Review, Mönstring, 2. Reward, Belöning, 2.

Rice, Risgryn, 5. Rich, Rik, ad. Rid, Fri, Befriad, ad. Ride, Aka, a. 3. Rida, i. 2. Rum, Rom, s. c. Rie, Råg, s. c. Rig, Tackla, a. 1. Right, Rigtig, Rätt, ad. Right, Rättighet, 3. Right hand, Höger hand. Ring, Ring, Cirkel, 2. Ripe, Mogen, ad. Rise, Upkomst, s. c. Stå up. Safe, Säker, Trygg, ad. River, Flod, 3, Elf, 2. Road, Väg, 2. Redd, s. c. Roast, Steka, a. 3. Rob, Röfva, a. 1. Rock, Klippa, 1. Rod, Spö, 4. Ris, 5. Rogue, Skälm, 2. Roof, Tak, 5. Room, Rum, 5. Kammare, 5. Sand, Sand, s. c. Root, Rot, pl. Rötter. Rope, Tåg, Rep, 5. Rough, Ojemn, Skroflig, ad. Saucy, Näsvis, ad. Round, Rund, ad. Row, Rad, 3. Ro, a. 2. Royal, Kunglig, ad. Rub, Gnida, i. 2. Rudder, Roder, 5. Rude, Grof, Ohöflig, ad. Rue, Ångra, Rua, a. 1.

Rug, Rya, z. Ruin, Förderf, 5. Förderfva Rule, Ordning, 2. Bruk, 5. Rumour, Rygte, 4. Run, Löpa, a. 3. Springa, i. Rust, Rost, Härsknad, s. c Sabre, Sabel, 2. Sack, Säck, 2. Saddle, Sadel, 2 Sail, Segel, 5. Segla, a. 1. Sailor, Sjöman, pl. Sjömän Salmon, Lax, 2. Salt, Salt, s. n. Salutation, Helsning, 2. Salute, Helsa, a. 1. Salvation, Frälsning, s. c. Sample, Prof, 5. Sands, Sandbankar, 2. pl. Sauce, Sås, 3. Saviour, Frälsare, 5. Saw, Såg, 2. Say, Säga, impf. Sade. Scale, Skala, 1. Måttstock, 2. Scales, Vågskål, 2. Scanty, Knapp, Dålig, ad. Scar, Arr, 5. Skråma, 1.

See, Se, i. 3. Scarce, Knappt. Seed, Fro, 4. Scarf, Slöja, 1. Band, 5. Scate, Skridsko, 3. Seek, Söka, a. 3. Seem, Synas, Tyckas, d. 3. Scavenger, Gatsopare, 5. Scheme, Plan, Förslag, 5. Seize, Gripa, i. 2. Confiskera. Seldom, Sällan. School, Skole, 2. Schoolfellow, Skolkamrat, 3. Select, Utvald, ad. Sell, Sälja, a. 2. Science, Vetenskap, 3. Se'nnight, Atta dar. Scissors, Sax, 2. Scold, Banna, a. 1. Träta, a. 3. Sense, Förstånd, s. n. Sinne, 4. Sentence, Dom, Mening, 2. Score, Tjog, 5. Scom, Förakt, s. n. Förakta, a. Separate, Särskilt, ad. [1. Serious, Allvarsam, ad. Scrape, Skrapa, a. I. Scratch, Rifva, i. 2. Klå, a. 2. Sermon, Predikan, s. c. Scream, Skrika, i. 2. Skria, a. Serpent, Orm, 2. [1. Servent, Tjenare, 5. Dräng, 2. Screen, Skärm, 2. Screw, Skruf, 2. Skrufva, a. 1. Set, Sätta, i. 4. Gå ned. Scripture, Skrift, 3. Bibel, 2. The Sun sets, Solen går ned. Scurvy, Skörbjugg, s. c. Settle, Stadga, Betala, a. 1.3. Sea, Haf, 5. Sjö, 2. Sew, Sy, a. 2. Sömma, a. 1. Seafaring, Sjöfarande, ad. Sex, Kön, 5. Seasick, Sjösjuk, ad. Shabby, Dålig, Usel, ad. Seal, Sigill, 5. Försegla, a. 1. Shade, Skugga, 1. Seam, Som, 2. Somma, a. 1. Shake, Skaka, Darra, a. 1. Search, Spaning, 2. Spana, a. 1. Shame, Skam, s. c. Season, Arstid, 3. Kryddning. Shape, Skapnad, 3. Seat, Sate, 4. Share, Del, 2. Lott, 3. Secret, Hemlig, Hemlighet. Shark, Haj, 2. Secure, Säker, Trygg, ad. Sharp, Skarp, Hvass, ad. Sediment, Grummel, Drägg. Sharper, Bedragare, 5. Seduce, Förföra, Förleda, a. 2. Shave, Raka, a. 1.

Sheath, Skida, r. Shed, Utgjuta, impf. Utgöt. Sheep, Får, 5. Tacka, 1. Sheet, Lakan, s. n. Ark, 5. Sing, Sjunga, i. 4. Shelter, Skjul, Försvar, 5. Shew, Visa, a. 1. 3. Shield, Sköld, 2. Shift, Utväg, Särk, 2. Shine, Skina, i. 1. Lysa, a. 3. Situation, Belägenhet, 3. Ship, Skepp, Fartyg, 5. Shirt, Skjoria, 1. Shock, Stöta, a. 3. Shoe, Sko, 3. Sko, a. 2. Shoot, Skjuta, i. 2. Short, Kort, ad. Shoulder, Skuldra, 1. Bog, 2. Sleeve, Arm, 2. Shrove-tide, Fastlag, s. c. Shudder, Rysa, a. 3. Shun, Sky, Undfly, a. 2. Sheet, Stänga, a. 2. Shy, Skygg, Blyg, ad. Sick, Qualmig, Sjuk, ad. Side, Sida, 1. Sieve, Sikt, 5. Sign, Tecken, 5. Teckna, a. 1. Small, Liten, def. Lilla. Silence, Tystnad, s. c. Silk, Silke, 4. Siden, 5. Silver, Silfver, s. n. Sin, Synd, 3. Synda, a. I.

Since, Sedan. Sincere, Redlig, ad. Sinew, Sena, 1. Sink, Sjunka, i. 4. Sänka, a.3. Sip, Läppja, Smutta, a. 1. Sister, Syster, 2. Sit, Sitta, i. 4. Size, Storlek, 2. Sketch, Utkast, 5, Shoar, Strand, pl. Stränder. Skill, Skicklighet, 3. Förstånd. Skin, Skinn, 5. Hud, 2. Sky, Sky, 2. Luft, s. c. Sledge, Släde, 2. Shop, Bod, 2. Verkstad, 3. Sleep, Somn, s.c. Sofva, i. 2. Sleepy, Sömnig, Tung, ad. Slice, Skifva, 1. Slide, Slinta, Skrilla, a. 1. Slight, Ringa, Tunn, ad. Slop, Paska, a. r. Väta, a. 3 Slope, Slutta, a. 1. Slow, Trög, Sen, ad. Slumber, Slumra, s. 1. Sty, Slug, Illparig, ad. Smart, Smärta, Sveda, s. c. Smell, Lttkt, s.o. Lukta, a. 1. Smile, Le, Småle, i. 3. Smith, Smed, 3.

Smooth, Slät, Jemn, ad. Snare, Snara, I. Nät, 5. Snatch, Snappa, a. 1. Sneeze, Nysa, a. 3. Snore, Snarka, a. 1. Snow, Snö, s. c. Snuff, Snus, s. n. Snyta, i. 2. Spell, Stafva. a. 1. Soap, Såpa, Tvål, s. c. Sober, Nykter, Arbar, ad. Soft, Mjuk, Öm, ad. Soil, Jordman, s. c. Soldier, Soldat, 3. Some Body, Någon, ad. Sometimes, Stundom.' Son, Son, pl. Söner. Sooth, Lindra, Stilla, a. 2. Spot, Fläck, 2. Ställe, 4. Sore, Öm, Svidsam, ad. Soul, Själ, 2. Sound, Sund, Frisk, ad. Sound, Sund, 5. Sour, Sur, Tvär, ad. Space, Rymd, 3. Rum, 5. Spade, Spade, 2. Spare, Spara, a. 2. Spark, Gnista, 1..

Smoak, Rök, s. c. Röka, a. 3. Sparrow, Sparf, 2. Speak, Tala, a. 1. 3. -Species, Slag, 5. Art, 3. Specimen, Prof, 5. Spectacles, Glasogon, p. Speech, Mål, Tal, 3. Speed, Hast, s. c. Hasta, a. 1. Spencer, Utantröja, 1. Spice, Krydda, 1. Speceri, 3. Spire, Spira, 1. Spirit, Ande, 2. Mod, s. n. Splendor, Glans, Ståt, s. c. Split, Klyfva,i.2. Spräcka,a. 3. Spoil, Förderfva, a. 1. Skäm: Spoon, Sked, 2. má. Song, Sång, 3. Soon, Snart. Sport, Lek, 2. Jagt, s. c. Spout, Pip, 2. Sorrow, Sorg, 3. Sörja, a. 2. Spread, Sprida, Breda, a. 2. Sorry, Sorgsen, Ledsen, ad. Spring, Källa, 1. Vår, 2. Spring-tide, Hafs-flöde, 4. Sprinkle, Stänka, a. 3. Sound, Ljud, 5. Ljuda, a. 2. Sprucebeer, Tallstruntol, s. n. Spunge, Svamp, 2. Spur, Sporre, 2. Sow, Så, a. 2. Utkasta, a. 1. Spy, Spion, 3. Spionera, a. 1. Square, Fyrkantig, ad. Torg, 5. Squeeze, Krama, Krysta, a. 1. Stable, Stall, 5. -Stage, Theater, Gästgifveri, 3.

Stair, Trappa, 1. Upstairs, Ofvanya. Downstairs, Nere. Stalk, Stjelk, 2. Stamp, Stämpel, 2. Stämpla, 1. Stone, Sten, Kärne. Star, Stjerna, 1. Starch, Stärkelse, s. c. State, Tilstand, 5. States, Ständer, p. Statue, Stod, Staty, 3. Staves, Stäfver, p. Stay, Vänta, a. 1. Dröja, a. 2. Strange, Underlig, ad. Stays, Snörlif, 5. Steady, Stadig, Fast, ad. Steal, Stjäla, impf. Stal. Steam, Anga, 1. Dunst, 3. Steam-engine, Eld och luft Strength, Styrka, s. c. Steel, Stål, s. n. [machin 3. Stretch, Sträcka, a. 3. Steep, Brant, ad. Steer, Styra, a. 2. Step, Steg, Spår, 5. Stew, Stufva, a. 1. Stiff, Styf, Stel, ad. Stile, Stil, Pragt, s. c. Still, Stilla, ad. Annu. Sting, Sting, 5. Stinga, i. 1. Submit, Underkasta, a. 1. Stir, Uprora, a. 2.

Stirrup, Stegbygel, 2. Stich, Sticka, i. 1. Lappa, a. 1. Stock, Förråd, 5. Fond, 3. Stomach, Mage, 2. Aptit, s.c. Stoop, Stupa, Luta, a. r. Stop, Hejda, Stadna, a. 1. Start, Hoppa, a. 1. Afresa, 3. Store, Vara, 1. Förråd, 5. Starve, Svälta, i. 1. Frysa, i. 2. Storm, Storm 2. Bestorma, a. 1. Story, Historie, 3. Vaning, 2. Stout, Styf, Stor, Stark, ad. Strain, Sila, Krama, a. 1. Straight, Rät, Rak, ad. Ritt. Stranger, Främling, 2. Strap, Stroppa, 1. . Stream, Ström, 2. Street, Gata, 1. Strike, Slå, i. 3. Bulta, a. 1. String, Strang, 2. Band, 5. Shoe String, Sko-band. Stern, Bakstam, 2. Tver, ad. Strip, Beröfva, a. 1. Afkläda. Strong, Stark, Dugtig, ad. Stick, Käpp, 2. Kastna, a. 1. Struggle, Bemödande, Strid. Stupid, Dum, Dåragtig, ad. Subdue, Underkufva, a. 1. Subject, Amne, 4. Undersate. Subsidy, Bevillning, 2.

Subsist, Lefva, a. 2. Besta, i. 3. Take, Taga, i. 2. Fatta, a. 1. Talk, Tal, 5. Tala, a. 1. 3. Suburbs, Förstad, 3. Succeed, Efterträda, Lyckas. Tall, Lång, Reslig, ad. Success, Framgang, Lycka. Tallow, Talg, s. c. Succour, Hielp, s.c. Hjelpa, a.3. Tame, Tam, Spak, ad. Suck, Suga, i. 2. Di, a. 2. Tan, Garfva, a. 1. Sue, Bedia, i. 4. Ansöka, a. 3. Tankard, Kanna, Stånka, r. Suffer, Lida, i. 2. Tåla, a. 3. Tar, Tjära, s. c. Matros, 3. Tarry, Dröja, a. 2. Sufficient, Tilracklig, ad. Sugar, Socker, s. n. Tart, Tårta, 1. Summer, Sommar, 2. Task, Syssla, 1. Sun, Sol, 2. Sunday, Söndag, 2. Taste, &mak, s. c. Smaka, a. r. Superficial, Ytlig, ad. V Tavern, Värdshus, Källare, 5. Sure, Säker, Viss, ad. Taylor, Skräddare, 5. Tea, Té, 3. Surgeon, Fältskär, 2. Surround, Omgifva. Teach, Lära, a. 2. Undervisa. Survey, Syna, Besigtiga, a. 1. Tear, Tar, 2. Suspect, Misstänka, a. 3. Teaze, Plaga, a. I. Bry, a. 2. Swallow, Svala, 1. Svalja, a. 2. Telescope, Kikare, 5. Sweat, Svett, s. c. Svettas, d. 1. Tell, Berätta, c. 1. Säga, 4. Sweep, Sopa, an 1. Sweet, Sot. Temper, Lynne, 4. Swift, Snabb, Snar, ad. Tenant, Abo, 3. Tend, Syfta (på) a. 1. Swim, Simma, i. 1. Swing, Gunga, 1. Gunga, a. 1. Tender, Press-skapp, 5. Swoon, Svimning, 2. Svimma. Tent, Tält, 5. . Sword, Värja, 1. Svärd, 5. Terrible, Förskräcklig, ad. Symptom, Teeken, 5. Anstöt. Test, Prof, Försök, 5. Syrup, Socker-Sirap, s. c. Testify, Intyga, a. 1. Thank, Tacka, a. 1. Table, Bord, 5. Thaw, Tö, s. z. Töa, a. 1. Tail, Svans, Stjert, 2. Thick, Tjock, ad.

Thief, 2. Tjust. 2. Thigh, Lar, 5. Thimble, Fingerbor, 2. Toe, Tå, 3. Thing, Ting, 5, Sak, 3. Thin, Tunn, ad. Think, Tänka, a. 3. Thirst, Törst, s. c. Thirsty, Törstig, ad. Thistle, Tistel, 2. Thorn, Törne, 4. Thought, Tanke, 2. Upsat, 5. Torment, Plaga, 1. Plaga, 4.1. Thrash, Tröska, a. 1. Thread, Tråd, 2. Träda, a. 2. Touch, Känsel, s. c. Röra, 2. Threaten, Hota, a. 1. Thrive, Trifvas, d. 2. Throat, Hals, Strupe, 2. Throw, Kast, 5. Kasta, a. 1. Town, Stad, pl. Städer, 3. Thumb, Tumme, 2. Thunder, Thordön, s. n. Aska. Trade, Handtverk, Födkrok. Tick, Bolstervar, 5. Ticket, Sedel, 2. Biljett, 3. Tide, Tid, s. c. (Ebboch Flod). Train-oil, Tran, s. c. Tie, Knut, 2. Knyta, i. 2. Tight, Tät, Spänd, ad. Tile, Tak-Tegel, 5. Till, Odla, Upbruka, a. 1. Time, Tid, 3. Tin, Tenn, s.n. Förtenna, a. 1. Traveller, Resande, ad.

Tinder-box, Skör-ask, 2.

Tire, Trötta, Tröttna, a. 1. Treasure, Skatt, 3.

Tiresome, Tröttsam, Trakig. Toast, Skål, 2. Toil, Arbete, 4. Arbeta, a. r. Tolerable, Dräglig, ad. Tomb, Graf, 2. Grift, 3. Tongs, Tång, pl. Tänger. Tool, Verktyg, Redskap, 5. Tooth, Tand, pl. Tänder, 3. Torch, Fackla, 1. Tortoise, Sköldpadda, 1. .Tow, Tag, 5. Boxera, a. 1. Towards, Emot, At. Til. Tower, Kastell, 5. Faste, 4. Trace, Upspana, a. 1. Train, Släp, 5. Följe, 4. Train, Upamma, a. 1. Transfer, Öfverföra, 6. 2. Translate, Öfversätla, i. 4. Transmit, Öfversända, 4. 2. Trap, Fälla, 1. [3. Traver, Resa, 1. Resa, a. 3. Tinder, Fnöske, Sköre, s. n. Treacle, Sirap, (brun) s. c. Treason, Förfäderi, 3.

Treat, Traktera, Afhandla, a, Unaccountable, Obegriplig. Treatise, Afhandling, 2. [1. Unaffected, Otvungen ad. Treaty, Traktat, 3. Unanimous, Enhällig, ad. Tree, Träd, 5. Unavoidable, Oundviklig, ad. Trespass, Förbrytelse 3. Unbecoming, Opassande. Trial, Prof, 5. Ransakning, 2. Unburthen, Aflasta, a. 1. Trick, Knep, 5. Konst, 3. Lek, 2. Unbutton, Upknäppa, a. 3. Trifle, Lappri, 5. Småsak, 3. Uncertain, Oviss, ad. Uncivil, Ohöflig, ad. Triple, Trefaldig, ad. Trot. Traf. s. c. Trafva, a. 1. Uncle, Farbror, or Morbror. Trouble, Besvär, 5. Möda, 1. Undeniable, Oneklig, ad. Underbid, Missbjuda, i. 2. Trough, Tråg, 5. Ho, 2. True, Sann, Viss, Redlig, ad. Undermine, Undergräfva, 2. Truth, Sanning, 2. Underneath, Inunder. Try, Försöka, a. 3. Sträfva, a. Understand, Förstå, i. 3. Tub, Kar, 5. Balja, 1. [1. Understanding, Förstånd, s.n. Tumour, Svullnad, 3. Undertake, Företaga, i. 2. Tune, Ton, 3. Ljud, 5. Undertaker, Begrafvare, 5. Turn, Vändning, 2. Fallenhet. Underwrite, Underskrifva. Turn, Vanda, a. 2. Svarsva, a. Underwriter, Assurador, 3. Turner, Svarfvare, 5. [1. Undone, Förlorad, ad. Turnip, Rofva, 1. Undress, Afkläda, a. 2. Swedish Turnip, Kalrot, 3. Undressed, Oklädd, ad. Twilight, Skymning, s. c. Uneasy, Orolig, 2d. Twin, Tvilling, 2. Unequal, Ölika, ad. Twist, Tvinna, a. 1. Sno, a. 2. Uneven, Ojemn, ad. Type, Förebild, 3. Styl, 2. Unexpected, Oförmodad, ad. Unfair, Obillig, ad. Ugly, Ful, Stygg, ad. Unfit, Otjenlig, ad. Ultimate, Slutlig, ad. Unfold, Utveckla, a. 1.

Umbrella, Paraply, 3.

Unfortunate, Olycklig, ad.

Ungrateful, Otacksam, ad. Usurp, Våldbruka, a. 1. 3. Uniform, Enformig, ad. Utter, Yttra, a. I. Uttala, a. I. Union, Förening, 2. 13. Universal, Allmän, ad. Vain, Fåfäng, Fruktlös, ad. Unknown, Obekant, ad. In vain, Förgäfves. Unlawful, Olaglig, ad. Valet, Betjent, 3. Unlimited, Oinskränkt, ad. Valley, Dal, 2. Dald, 3. Unlucky, Olycklig, ad. Value, Värde, 4. Värdera, a. 1. Unnecessary, Onodig, ad. Vanity, Fålanga, s. c. Unpaid, Obetald, ad. Vapour, Dunst, Vapor, 3. Unpleasant, Obehaglig, ad. Various. Mangfaldig, ad. Unprovided, Oförsedd, ad. Vary, Förändra, a. 1. Unreasonable, Obillig, ad. Vault, Hvalf, Källare, 5. Unreserved, Öppenhjertig. Veal, Kalfkött, s. n. Unruly, Ostyrig, Tredsk, ad. Vegetables, Grönsaker, p. Unseen, Osedd, ad. Veil, Florshufva, i. Dok, 5. Unsettled, Ostadig, Yr, ad. Vein, Adra, 1. Unshaken, Fast, ad. Velvet, Sammet, 5. Unsteady, Ostadig, ad. Venal, Fal. ad. Unthought (of), Oförtankt. Venetians blinds, Jalusier. Untie, Knyta (irp), i.2. Lösa. Venture, Våga, a. r. Untruth, Osanning, 2. Verbal, Muntlig, ad. Unusual, Ovanlig, ad. Verdict, Utslag, 5. Dom, 2. Unwieldy, Ovig, Tung, ad. Verse, Vers, 3. Upright, Rak, Uprigtig, ad. Very, Ganska. Urge, Yrka, a. t. Tranga, a. 2. Vessel, Fartyg, Karl, 5. Urn, Urna, Kruka, 1. Vex, Plaga, Reta, a. 1. Use, Bruk, 5. Bruka, a. 3. Vice, Last, 3. Odygd, 3. Useful, Nyttig, Duglig, ad. Victim, Offer, 5. Usual, Vanlig, Bruklig, ad. Victory, Seger, 2 Vie, Täfla, a. 14 Usurer, Procentare, 5.

View, Syna, a. t. Se, Bese, i. 3. Wander, Vandra, a. t. Village, By, 2. Vinegar, Ättika, s. c. Violate, Oforratta, a. 1. Virtue, Dygd, 3. Virtuous, Dygdig, ad. Visible, Synlig, ad. Voice, Röst, 3. Vomit, Kräkas, d. 3. Vow, Löfte, 4. Voyage, Resa, (til sjös), 1. Vulgar, Allmän, Gemen, ad. Watchman, Brandvakt, 3. Vulnerate, Såra, a. 1. · Wade, Vada, a. 1. Wafer, Munlack, 5. Oblat, 3. Waver, Vackla, a. 1. Wager, Vad, 5. Wages, Lön, 3. Betalning, 2. Weak, Vek, Svag, ad. Waggon, Forvagn, 2. Wainscot, Paneling, 2. Wake, Vakna, a. 1. Waken, Väcka, a. 3. Walk, Spatsering, 2. Spatsera. Weave, Väsva, a. 2. Wall, Vägg, Mur, 2. Walnut, Valnöt, 3.

Vigour, Styrka, s. c. Kraft, 3. Want, Behof, 5. Behöfva, a. 2. War, Krig, 5. Warble, Qvittra, Drilla, a.1. Warehouse, Magasin, 3. Violence, Våld, 5. Häftighet. Warm, Varm, ad. Värma, a. 2. Wain, Varna, a. i. Warrant, Försäkra, a. 1. Wasp, Geting, 2. Waste, Slösa, a. 1.3. Förspilla. Watch, Vakt, 3. Ur, 5. ' Watch, Vakta, Akta (på) a.1. Watchmaker, Urmakare, 5. Water, Vatten, 5. Vattna, a.s. Waterman, Roddare, 5. Wave, Våg, Våga, 1. Waft, Vefta, a. 1. Öfverföra, a. Wax, Vax, s. n. Vaxa, a. 1. Way, Väg, 2. Sätt, 5. Weaken, Försvaga, a. 1. Weakness, Svaghet, 3. Waist, Medja, s. c. Veklif, 5, Wealth, Välmagt, Rikedom. Waistcoat, Vest, 2. Lifstycke. Wealthy, Rik, Förmögen, a. Wait, Vanta, a. 1. Droja, a. 2. Wear, Nota, a. 3. Slita, i. 2. Weary, Trött, ad. Trötta, a.1. Weather, Väder, 5. Väderlek. Wedding, Bröllop, 5. Wedge, Kil, Vigge, 2.

Wedlock, ägtenskap, 3. Week, Vecka, 1. Weep, Grâta, a. 2. Weigh, Vaga, a. 2. Weight, Vigt, Tyngd, 3. Well, Brunn, 3. Wet, Våt, ad. Väta, a. 3. Wheat, Hvete, s. n. Wheel, Hjul, 5. Wheel-barrow, Skott-kärra, Will, Vilja, s. c. Whelp, Hvalp, 2. Wherefore, Hvarföre. Whet, Bryne, 4. Bryna, a. 1. Window, Fönster, 5. Whey, Vassla, 1. While, Stund, Tid, 3. Whim, Nyck, Vurm, 3. Whip, Basa, Piska, a. I. Whipstaff, Rorkult, 2. Whiskers, Mustacher, p. White, Hvit, ad. Whitsuntide, Pingst. Whole, Hel, ad. Wick, Veke, 2. Wicked, Elak, Ond, ad. Wool, Ull, s. c. Wide, Vid, Stor, Bred, ad.

Widen, Vidga, Utvidga, a. i. Widow, Enka, 1. Widower, Enkling, 2. Width, Vidd. Wife, Hustru, 3. Wig, Peruk, 3. Wild, Vild, Rasande, ad. Wilderness, Öcken, 2. Wile, List, 3. Knep, 5. II. Willow, Pil, 2. . Wind, Vind, 2. Väder, 5. Wine, Vin, 3. (p. 55). Wink, Vink, 2. Vinka, a. 1. Mean While, Emedlertid. Winter, Vintra, 2. Vintra a1. Wipe, Aftorka, a. 1. Wire, Tråd, (messing, stål). Wise, Vis, Förståndig, ad. Wish, Önskan, s. c. Önska, a.s. Whisper, Hviskning, 2. Hviska. Wit, Qvicket, 3. Förstånd, s.n. Whistle, Pipa, 1. Pipa, i. 2. Withdraw, Gå (i. 3.) bort. Wither, Vissna, a. 1. White-wash, Hvislimma, a. Witness, Vittne, 4. Vittna, a. 11. Wolf, Varg, Ulf, 2. 11. Woman, Qvinna, 1. Wholesale, Grosshandel, s.c. Wonder, Under, 5. Undra, a. Wholesome, Helsosam, ad. Wonderful, Underlig, ad. Wood, Skog, 2. Ved, s. c. Word.

Word, Ord, 5. Löfte, 4. Wrong, Vrang, Oratt, ad. Work, Verk, 5. Arbete, 4. 1 am wrong, Jag har orätt. Work, Arbeta, a. 1. Wrong, Oförrätt, 3. World, Verld, 2. Wry, Sned, Vriden, ad. Worm, Mask, 2. Worn, Nött, Brukad, ad. Yard, Gård, Aln, 2. Rå, 3. Worship, Dyrkan, s. c. Dyrka. Yarn, Garn, s. n. Worsted-stockings, Ullstrum-Yawn, Gäspa, a. 1. Year, Ar, 5. por. Worth, Varde, s. n. Förtjenst. Yearly, Arlig, ad. Wound, Sår, 5. Såra, a. 1. Yelk, Gula, 1. Wreck, Skeppsbrott, Vrak, 5. Yellow, Gul, ad. Yet, Dock, Annu. Wrap, Insvepa, a. 3. Wreath, Krans, 2. Vrida, a. 3, Yield. Medgifya, i. 2. Wretch, Usling, 2. Stackare. Yoke, Ok, 5. Wretched, Olycklig, Usel, ad. Young, Ung, Späd, ad. Wright, Konstnär, 3. Youth, Ungdom, Yngling, 2. Ship-Wright, Skeppsbyggare. Wrinkle, Skrynka, 1. Zeal, Nit, s. z. Ifver, s. c. Wrist, Vrist, Handled, 3. Zealot, Svärmare, 5. Writ, Skrift, 3. Lagbref, 5. Zodiac, Djurkrets, s. c. Write, Skrifva, i. 3. Zone, Bälte, 4. Trakt, 3.

Writing-desk, Skrif-pulpet. Zoology, Djurlara, s. c.



